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BLOWS FROM THE SHOULDER

AT THE MISERY-PRODUCING SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM, AND ITS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS

The motto observed by the President, and his adorers, and the class he represents, is: "Unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." While the workers of the land will have to satisfy themselves with visions of turkey, the Presidential Thanksgiving turkey is jubilantly announced as weighing 28 pounds. From those who had not, even that little was taken and is given to those who have.

The little brain of Mr. John M. O'Neill and his associates—all of "proletaire rabble" celebrity—must be now cudgeling itself for the next excuse to postpone that "October 1 Convention." That "convention" was to "reconstruct" the I. W. W. "Reconstruct" meant to attempt to carry out the wreckers' work which Mr. O'Neill and his anti-"proletaire rabble" failed in at the 1906 convention of the I. W. W., to wit, A. F. of L.-ize the I. W. W. The October 1 sun rose over the Eastern and sank below the Western horizon without lighting that "convention." The excuse was that the United Brewery Workers had asked its postponement to "the first week in January, 1908." Now that the United Brewery Workers have been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., some new excuse will have to be found for still another postponement, to a still more indefinite date.

Visionariness is the stamp of the ignorant. When distress is added to ignorance the will-o-the wisps seen by the visionary are too numerous to count. Autocratic Russia, thoroughly thrashed by Japan, besides being steeped in ignorance, sees visions of "fighting Japan under the American flag," and is now crowding the antechamber of Taft. The visionaries are too ignorant to know aught about, or weigh the Japan-British alliance.

In the Fifties and early Sixties the trenchant pen of Artemus Ward exposed to ridicule the freaks who disgraced great principles—sentimental abolitionists, who made of the Negro not only "'our brother,' but also our 'Aunt in the country'"; scatterbrained reformers who planted "woman's rights," not on facts, but on hymns; addle-brained bunches of nerves, who, incapable of understanding the cause of conjugal infelicity in capitalist society, made "Free Love" the panacea. Oh, for an Artemus, to-day, to castigate with ridicule—the rod of reason would be wasted on such folks—the freak-frauds who disgrace the Socialist Movement with "Helicon Hall Caravans," and such other mountebank contrivances "to propagate Socialism!"

The rebuff administered by his congregation to the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple of London is a cheerful sign of the times. When the Rev. Campbell endeavored to addle the brains of his hearers by endeavoring to argue away the biblical passage which showed the necessity of physical food, he was roundly interrupted with cries of "No!" "No!" There is a limit, Lincoln would say, to the "perpetual humbugging of all the people."

The report that the Havana branch of the American Tobacco Company contemplates moving to Tampa, Fla., in order to escape labor troubles on the island is most probably true. What better place than Tampa can there be for capitalist asylum? Was it not in Tampa that the Resistencia Union was broken up by constables furnished by Gompers' Cigarmakers' International Union? And was it not in Tampa that the officers of the Resistencia were shanghaied and then marooned on little islands in the Gulf of Mexico? Tampa, by all means!

At the time of the financial depression of about eleven years ago, a wiseacre political economist ascribed the hard times to the prevalence of sun-spots. That was funny enough. But there is no limit to the drollery that the heads of the spokesmen of capitalism are capable of. Professor Felix Adler discovers that there is a close connection between the present financial depression and what he calls false conceptions regarding "Marriage and the Family"—whereby he renders himself personally guilty of the suicide of the Goods and Lutzes.

Again we sound the warning and make the prophecy—the Third Duma is not "representative of the people"; proof positive of the warning is the lawless instinct displayed by this Duma in denying "autocratic" qualities to the Czar; the Fourth Duma is stepping upon the heels of the Third; proof positive of the prophecy is the righteous indignation of the Czar's representatives at a Duma so "unrepresentative of the people."

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case is beginning to pale before that of St. John. In the case of the former some attempt was made by the Capitalist Class to preserve the outer forms of law and order. In the case of the latter, who had just been elected General Organizer of the I. W. W., no effort whatever was made in that direction. The attempt was murder in broad day; "Paddy" Mullaney, the would-be murderer, is now out on a petty $2,000 bail, furnished by the "best" members of the Miners' Association.

Senator Foraker's letter announcing his candidacy for the presidency is infinitely more than a political document. The war he proclaims on the President is the external manifestation of internal economic war. The significance of the incident lies in the evidence that, even under the present highly capitalized conditions of the land, monopoly is not yet effected. The capitalist Lords are waging deadly war among themselves.

It must be a great satisfaction to the "long-headed and practical gentlemen," who joined the scheme of "reconstructing" the I. W. W., to discover they have been used as mere paste board "stage lions" for effect. The "reconstructing" was to be done by a special, specific and particular "convention" on October 1, subsequently postponed to "the first week in January, 1908," to be held, particularly, specifically and specially with the United Brewery Workers. In the meantime the United Brewery Workers were negotiating peace with the A. F. of L., and promoting their own negotiations with the aid of the aforenamed pasteboard stage lions, and stage roars in the rear. The United Brewery Workers having succeeded in their stratagem, and been re-admitted in the A. F. of L., the stage lions, together with the stage machinery for stage roars, are dumped into a corner as so much useless trumpery. That's what comes from wanting to be "clever" in matters requiring straightness and bravery.

It looks as if another patch of court-plaster were to be placed on the carcass of the capitalist system in the shape of a new currency law by the incoming Congress. Capitalism is fast assuming the condition of an Egyptian mummy, which, when it is unswathed and exposed to the air, crumbles to dust. Nothing but its bandages now hold it together.

Sir Arthur Schuster, President of the Institute of Bankers, assured his audience of British bankers that the American capitalists would certainly overcome their present troubles—BECAUSE THEIR RESOURCES ARE AMPLE. Whoever reads between the lines will note without difficulty the principal "resource" Sir Arthur has in mind, as available by the American capitalists, is a fleecy working class, that is mainly disorganized, or worse than disorganized, being "horganized" under the mutually scabbing rule of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Police has "struck oil." Its search of the office of a sharper, who proposed to negotiate the marriage of wealthy girls to titled Europeans, has placed in its hands the letters of over 200 "ladies of the elite." Even if, on an average, these ladies do not pay more than $50 apiece to rescue their letters, and hush up their names, the Pittsburg Police will rake in at least $10,000. A pretty good haul for panicky days. And the blackmailers will be safe. The "elite" ladies are interested in the safety of the blackmailers, and will be found among their loudest applauders, like Helen Gould, when they crack the heads of "law-breaking" workers on strike.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

Last week alone 70,000 workingmen emigrated back to their homes in Europe. So strong is the flood back that not all the tactics adopted by the capitalist interests of the country have been able to check it. The flood has kept rising steadily despite the raising of the steerage fare from $20 to $30. And high-water mark has not yet been reached. Of course, the phenomenal exodus is one of the notes in the orchestra, other notes of which are the suicides of bankers and stockholders, the indictments of Directors, the failures of business houses—in short, the so-called "clearing up of the industrial sky." The particular note, that consists in the swollen exodus of workers, is, however, big with some interesting social phenomena that the Labor Movement of America may well get ready to witness.

At the evening session of September 21 of this year's convention of the I. W. W., the anti-Japanese agitation was alluded to by delegate Speed of Locals 92 and 276 of the Pacific Slope, who quoted two statements made to him by California orchardists who are up in arms against the Japanese. One statement was: "When the Japanese are working and they hear the whistle blow at noon, they quit immediately"—that was considered a crime. The other statement was: "When this class of workers [Japs] go on strike it is no strike, BECAUSE THERE IS NOBODY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES." It is with the second statement we are here concerned, although the first helps to brighten the second.

To the mind of the American capitalist a "strike" is a hostile act of workers, WHOSE PLACES OTHER WORKERS STAND READY TO TAKE. This understanding of the "strike" on the part of the American employing class is quite natural. It is born of the A. F. of L. condition of mutually scabbing workers. To the mind of the American capitalist class, habituated to the practices which itself generated in its pet, the A. F. of L., the theory is: "No potential scab, no strike." This frame of mind transpires from the words of the California orchardist, who considered heinous the act of Jap workers in quitting work for better conditions, and the reason for whose condemnation of such an act was that "there is nobody to take the places" of the wicked Japs. The capitalists have had to yield so much to the Genius of the Age as to render external forms of respect to the "Strike"; and they were all the readier to do so, seeing that, annoying tho' strikes are, they were not fatal to the capitalist—THERE BEING OTHERS READY TO TAKE THE STRIKERS' PLACE. The moment, however, the conditions were absent that made the "Strike" tolerable, the "Strike" became heinous; being heinous it was a crime; being criminal, the "God-fearing" and "patriotic" capitalist felt free to withdraw even the external forms of respect from the "Strike." Thus the Jap striker was OUT-LAWED.

Similar labor conditions, threatened in the East and Central part of the country, threaten similar results. A large exodus of workers, depletes the surplus in the Labor Market. Surplus workers being no more, or greatly reduced, men "ready to take places of men on strike" are correspondingly reduced. These men being no more, their act, formerly respected as a "Strike," ceases to be a "Strike," therefore ceases to be legitimate, therefore renders the men who engage in it guilty of crime, therefore OUTLAWS them.

This is the prospect that is looming up before Labor in America—and it is Labor itself, by yielding to purblind leaders, and also to demagogic fakirs, in enforcing this principle upon their Japanese fellow wage slaves in the West, that is tightening the rope around its own neck, nationally.

"Proletarians of all countries unite!" Every fresh development in industrial society contributes fresh confirmation of the wisdom of the Marxian slogan.

LOUISVILLE STRIKE

STREETCARMEN'S STRUGGLE ENDS IN CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Plucky, Honest Men, Misguided by A. F. of H—l Henchmen, Led to Disastrous Waterloo—Ben Commons, Most Notorious Figure in Fiasco, Off to Minnesota to Repeat His Exploit.

Louisville, Ky., November 27.—Register one more disastrous Waterloo for the impure and simple, craft divided and fakir-ridden American Federation of Labor. The striking street car men have gone down in a crushing defeat.

The below communication tells the old, old story of a body of plucky, fighting workingmen, honest but misguided, engaging in a hopeless struggle against the superior strength of "brother capital," supported by the whole machinery of the city government:

"Mr. T. J. Minary, President Louisville Street Railway Company, City: Dear Sir—As International Representative of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America. I desire to say, that as far as the union is concerned, and after the outrages that have been committed by men over which we had no control, and which we very deeply regret, the strike is at an end.

"I desire, however, to ask, in consideration of this, that you consider the application of each man who has heretofore been employed by your company strictly on the merit basis, and if consistent with the rules and regulations of your company, would ask that they be reinstated as employes.

"You will oblige us greatly and confer a favor upon yourself and the public by agreeing to this. Yours very truly,

"Ben Commons."

"The outrages" here referred to consisted of an attack on the Fourth Avenue cars Monday night at 5:30 o'clock by a large crowd of men and boys with sticks, boulders and brickbats, which attack resulted in three or four passengers, one or two policemen, one strike-breaker and three strikers getting a few bruises and scratches, a number of windows in the cars being broken, and 19 strikers getting arrested, 17 of whom are still in the city jail.

The 17 men now languishing in jail, victims of their own misguided zeal, furnish one more striking example of the fruits of A. F. of L.-ism.

The American Federation of Labor keeps its dues-paying dupes ignorant of their rights and ignorant of their duties, and still more ignorant of the most effective means of protecting the one or performing the other

The A. F. of L. is a big, corrupt political machine. Strike or no strike, the traitor Gompers, and his chief lieutenants who manage the machine will continue to draw their per diem, especially Gompers himself, his big salary now increased to $5,000 a year.

This street car strike in Louisville illustrates once more the impotence and fallacy of the craft form of organization of labor.

The "union" telegraphers sent the telegram to Chicago for the street car company calling for strike breakers. The brotherhood of railroad "union" trainmen hauled the scabs to Louisville, and many "union" men now on the police force under our "reform Mayor," James Pharisee Grimstead, acted as an escort and guard of honor for the scabs after they got here.

True union telegraphers having a knowledge of the meaning of working class solidarity would have refused to send that telegram calling for scabs. True union trainmen, equipped with that same knowledge would have climbed down from their train loaded with strike breakers, and left it standing on the switch in Chicago. And true union men, honorable men, true to their class in the uniform of the police, would have gone to the Board of Safety, removed their uniforms and badges and resigned from the police force rather than help a big corporation crush the struggles of their brothers striking for better conditions for their fellows.

Following is a copy of the "Address to the public" issued by the strike "leaders" for the benefit of the readers of The People, especially for the benefit of readers in St. Paul and Minneapolis where it is said Mr. Ben Commons is going from here to "do organizing work," so that the Party workers in those two cities can warn the street car men in time to save them from possibly a disaster such as their brothers have just suffered here:

"The Conference Committee of the street railway employes takes this means of expressing sincere thanks to the patient and generous public for the support given our cause during the eleven days' strike. In calling off the strike yesterday afternoon we were mindful of the hardships the public was subjected to, and unanimously decided to call off the strike in order to relieve the conditions that were brought about by the srike, prevent further disturbances and further enable the company to restore the service to which the public is entitled. We sincerely hope that the company will re-employ all of its old, experienced employes without prejudice, and hope the public will patronize the cars as heretofore.

"H. S. Meyer, Chairman; C. K. Jackson, A. A. Judath, C. M. Bruce, Ben R. Ratterman."

And so "brother labor" gets one more severe beating at the hands of "brother capital."

Jos. H. Arnold.

ADAMS JURY DISAGREES,

Stands Eight to Four for Acquittal and Is Discharged.

Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 25.—The jury in the murder case of Steve Adams was unable to agree and was discharged yesterday afternoon. It stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

LONDON LETTER

THE SITUATION IN THE BRITISH OLD LINE UNIONS.

Rising Tide of Industrialism Makes Fakirs, Big and Little, Tremble for the Future—Coal Miners' Wages—The Recent Railwaymen's Settlement—Arbitration and Conciliation with a Vengeance—The Ubiquitous Industrialist

London, November 17.—Interesting developments are working out among the miners of the United Kingdom. The Conciliation Board and sliding scale system is universal among the miners of Great Britain. Their wages go up and down mathematically with the price of coal. When coal is cheap—miners are cheap. When coal rises 50 per cent., miners' wages rise 5 per cent., and so on. They have a rather ingenious way of proving that the miners are enjoying prosperity. The fakirs and the bosses take the lowest point to which wages have reached within the last fifty years and call that the standard wage. In part of England it is the wage of 1879, another part and in Scotland generally they take the 1888 basis. In 1888 Scotch miners' wages reached four shillings per day—less than a dollar. Deducting their expenses for oil, nitro-glycerine, sharpening of picks, contribution to a "justiceman" or checkweighman to see that the bosses didn't cheat them in weighing, the net balance didn't come anywhere near three shillings a day, or rather less than is paid to the poorest class of unskilled labor. The value to the fakir of taking this figure as the unit or standard is obvious. The miner who is in receipt of the wretched wage of five shillings per day and who is beginning to wonder what precise advantage his precious union is to him, is told, "Why, man, you're getting 25 per cent. more than the standard wage." From 1901 to 1905 the South Wales miners' wages went down 43¾ per cent.—but were still 30 per cent. above the 1879 "standard."

Readers of The People will doubtless have followed the Railway dispute that was brought to an inglorious finish a week ago. This has been one of the biggest betrayals in the history of the British Labor movement, and that is saying a good deal. Compared with Richard Bell, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, J. Iscariot, Esq., is a respectable and disinterested person. Judas sold only one person, and he was looking for trouble, anyhow. Richard Bell effected a much bigger coup. He sold over half a million men.

About 580,000 men are employed on the British railways. Their wages vary from 16 shillings a week to £2. The latter figure is reached only by a few

(Continued on page two.)

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

BIG FELLOWS GOBBLING UP THE LITTLE ONES AS AFFAIRS SLOWLY AND PAINFULLY CLEAR.

XIII.

NEW FINANCIAL LEADERS.

The panic developed two new financial leaders. The first is A. Barton Hepburn, former controller of the currency, now head of the Chase National Bank and a prominent member of the New York Clearing House.

Hepburn's bank is controlled by James J. Hill, the great railroad builder, and its deposits run close to the $60,000,000 mark. The subject of this sketch is an author of two or three books on the currency situation, and what pleases the Socialist is that he has opinions that run counter to such men as James Stillman, head of the powerful National City Bank, and who hates Hepburn like "pizen" for his independent attitude. He is the only banking man with any backbone, with the exception of J. Edward Simmons, who will be touched on in this column later on. He was strong enough to face J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman and a few other leading financiers in the dark days of last month and insist that a list of the banks that were hoarding gold be made public. This was indeed a bold step for a bank president. Others would have fainted at the very thought. True, the list was not made public, but that was not his fault. He was voted down.

Hepburn is a fighter, and his attitude towards Morgan and Stillman in the crisis just passing stamps him as a leader in the Wall Street arena. Besides that, his institution was a factor in helping the situation, inasmuch as the tremendous influence the Hill interests wield was thrown by Hepburn into the breach, looking to a mending of the panic.

So Hepburn is now classified as one of the new leaders brought out by the 1907 panic.

The other man, J. Edward Simmons, heads the Fourth National Bank and like Hepburn has an opinion of his own. Simmons is a Democrat, while his colleague is of the opposite political faith. Simmons is an exact reproduction of Hepburn in that Morgan and Stillman's sneezing didn't make him cough.

XIV.

EFFECT OF CRISIS ON SMALL BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

Did you ever watch a rooster drive the hens away from the corn thrown to them, and then fill his crop? If you carry this sight with you in treating of the matter before the house, then you can understand the way the small banks, trust companies, etc., fared during the past month.

As an example, the American Exchange National Bank opened up in one day close to 600 new accounts. This was money withdrawn from the State banks and trust companies during the early part of the disturbance.

Another bank, the National Commerce, started over 1,300 new accounts one of the days antedating the crash. This institution is controlled by Thomas F. Ryan and the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The depositing of this money in National banks, where no interest is paid, as against the concerns that disburse anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent. according to the activity of the account, was brought about by the selling of names of depositors in these little institutions, by some one of the officials, to the big banks for a consideration, running well into the thousands, depending entirely upon the amount thus thrown into their vaults.

The selling of names by one set of officers to another set in the same line is a new industry that has grown up in Wall Street during the past five years, and many a small business man, and for that matter many a good sized depositor, could not understand how on earth a canvasser for a certain bank could not only tell what bank or trust company he had an account with, but could also go further in computing about the sum just at that time on deposit.

He conjured up in his mind the seer. It was nothing of that kind—simply "business." Find out where the other desirable depositor banks. Bribe anybody and everybody, but get the facts. Then send our canvasser down to see the head of the firm, lay these facts before him and wean his account away from that institution in order that we may augment ours.

The competition now going on on the part of the big banks to get depositors, is going speedily, in my opinion, to drive all the little fellows out of business. Every weapon at hand is being used by the big fellows to get business, and since the canvasser is only paid on commissions, the more he gets the larger his stipend.

Some poet struck it well in speaking of business when he said:

"Show me a successful business man and I will show you a successful thief."

That's the banking game. All the rest are in the same boat, but of these let others carol. My task is Wall Street. Of its praises I now am chanting.

XV.

REAL ESTATE—WHAT IT DID TO HELP SMASH THINGS.

The real estate boom that set in years ago and extended from Frog's Legs in Georgia to Feather-bed Lane in the Catskills, had a great deal to do with bringing on the crisis.

The Socialist knows that all the agencies going to build up the capitalist class have within them the roots of their own undoing. So the real estate boom was simply an aftermath of the gigantic speculation in stocks. The same thing took place in the realty line, namely, "hot air" valuations.

The Bronx was a sample. Prices were wisked up there to the point where in the transportation line even airships were anticipated. And Charles T. Barney, former head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and lately a self destroyer, was the heaviest plunger in that section of the greater city.

Long Island felt the boom. So did Jersey. Even sleepy old Staten Island was not immune from the bulge in realty values. Everybody with a few hundred dollars in bank "bought" a house on the instalment plan, which means that after paying for 999 years, they almost owned it.

The East Side felt the inroads of the boom for real estate more than, I dare say, any other section of the country. Hundreds of "pin head" lawyers, senile rabbis, marriage brokers (schatchen), fortune tellers, and in short the whole East Side, helped organize companies with capital ranging from $1,000 to $50,000 on paper to take up second mortgages on city property, develop outlying districts, and after the second mortgages were liquidated, place an added first mortgage on the property, then increase rents, squeeze tenants into smaller rooms, cut down heating of houses by reducing coal outlay to a minimum; all with the hope that they would be able in the meantime to dispose of the property at an enhanced valuation, divide up pro rata the shares and then repeat with some other building the same operation.

But there came an end to this when the banks refused to advance any more money on what they termed risky investments. To-day hundreds of families on the East Side are out of pocket many thousands (in the aggregate) of dollars. What happened on the East Side is simply a rehash of what took place in many of the big cities of the United States.

Now it is all one. The paper profits have disappeared, and the savings banks, where the "workingman's money" is, are loaded to the chin with mortgages on property that were put out in the boom period, and for which this minute they couldn't realize 50 cents on the dollar.

The savings banks now demand thirty to ninety days from each depositor before he gets his money, and the fact that the banks are tied up with poor mortgage investments did not receive any attention at the hands of either the press nor of the bank officials themselves.

What can be charged to overcapitalization in the matter of stocks ushering in the panic, can with equal force be placed at the door of the real estate gamblers—overproduction of mortgages on property far in excess of its valuation.

Truly, a splendid country, and a splendid and noble capitalist system, my fellow workers.

Claudius.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

NOTES AND COMMENTS—BY MITCHELL H. SHAYNIN.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

To the modern capitalist the workingman is a juicy lemon; squeezed out, he is thrown away. With the intensity of modern labor, the worker is squeezed and becomes old before he was young. So intense is the work that the railroads and other industries established a "dead line." At the age of 40 the men are "oslerized" and a new batch of lemons is put in only to follow the same road. The popular song in the workingmen's quarters—"Everybody works but father"—is not an empty dream of an idle bard. It graphically portrays the situation, when the "oslerized" father idly sits around the house, depending on wife and child for support.

To the workingman capitalism is a human slaughter house, with the workers' life as the cheapest thing in the world. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the American Institute of Social Service, makes this startling statement:

> "We kill in four years some 80,000 persons more than fell in battle and died of wounds during the four years of the civil war. I may say there are to-day 575,000 persons in the United States under sentence of death to be executed at an unknown moment during the next ten years—1,100 next week and the same number every week until the ghastly work is complete."

Nine-tenths of the slaughtered are workingmen engaged in hazardous occupations, and it is admitted by the press, that if the capitalist would provide his railroads, mine, mill, and factory with safety appliances, the slaughter would considerably diminish. But safety appliances are an additional expense, and it is money, not human life, that counts with the capitalist. What cares the employer if worker No. 25 is killed and more widows and a few more orphans are added to the many? Worker No. 26 will take his place and nothing is lost—that is, to the capitalist.

"Human lives they count as naught!
Of human souls they take no thought!"

Thus live, if life it may be called, the workingmen who produce the wealth of the nation, and if such life of the majority is a necessary part of our civilization, then we must agree with William Morris that "our civilization carries with it the poison which is ultimately to destroy it." Since we have seen how the workingman and his family—the wage earners—are being tossed on the roaring flames of this hell on earth, let us look into the public, business and private life of those who are taking the profits.

To the student of social conditions of to-day not everything appears tragical. There is a great deal of humor in the situation, and it is the representatives of the capitalist class who are furnishing the humor. It is positively amusing to listen to the prattle on "morality," law and order", when it comes from the representatives of the capitalist class. British capitalism started its "original accumulation" by the illegal evictions of the peasants from the land, and destruction of home industry. American capitalism has begun its career by smuggling and followed it up by depriving inventors of the fruit of their genius. "The great majority of American colonial merchants were smugglers or slave traders or both," says Sydney G. Fisher in his True History of the American Revolution: "If we could raise from the mud any one of our ancestors' curiously rigged ships we would be tolerably sure in naming her 'Smuggler'." John Hancock only avoided prosecution as a smuggler because the Concord massacre took place on the day for which his trial was set.

Horace Greeley cites the case of Eli Whitney, whom the Southern planters robbed of his cotton gin, ("The American Conflict," by Horace Greeley), and it is a well known fact that the American manufacturers demand of each workingman, before receiving employment, that he sign papers transferring to the corporation the title to all inventions made by him while in its service. Besides, it requires capital to place an invention on the market, and it is the capitalist who has the money, controls the market, and reaps the benefit of the of the inventor's genius. Now, there is no morality in such "original accumulation". The principle on which modern capitalism rests was graphically illustrated by Rockefeller, Jr. In defending the methods employed by the trust magnates, the gentleman said: "As the American Beauty rose cannot be brought to perfection without pinching off ninety-nine buds, so that the one hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organizations are impossible without the elimination of the smaller ones." That Rockefeller religiously followed this principle, the ninety-nine small buds eliminated from the oil industry know to their sorrow. Is it cruel? But cruelty is the hand-maid of capitalism; the latter cannot exist without the former. How the appetite of the capitalists has grown since their "original accumulation" can be judged from the revelations of the Meat Trust, Insurance Trust, Oil Trust, Food Trust, Land Trust, Bank Trust, and anything the people had put their trust in; so that the capitalist system to-day may be summed up under one glaring headline *The Vice Trust.*

Capitalism is reshaping our political system. The pendulum of centralization is more and more swinging toward Washington, the powers of the federal government are being more and more extended, and will continue to extend, till "home rule" is wanished. This warning was given by Secretary Root in an address delivered at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in New York. After the Secretary had pointed out how far the pendulum had already swung, he continued:

> "The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the federal government is assuming control of interstate transportation with state transportation, of interstate commerce with state commerce, are so intimate and the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly towards the practical control of the national government over both."

That Secretary Root knows whereof he speaks none of us will doubt, aud our text-books on Civics may soon need to be revised or perhaps rewritten.

Under capitalism the government is a capitalist government, representing the capitalist class. The members of Congress and Senate do not represent the people from different geographical divisions; they are there representing those who control the industries. There is not one member of either House representing the interests of the working class, and while the "muck rakers" may fill our magazines with convincing evidences of "The Shame of Congress" and "The Treason of the Senate", we are yet to hear that any member of either house became a traitor to the capitalist class and acted in favor of the working class. It is the capitalist that hires repeaters, stuffs ballot boxes, corrupts courts, and bribes legislatures to elect these gentlemen; and let us give credit where credit is due, these gentlemen remain true to the interests of the capitalist class.

Commercialism has penetrated every nerve and tissue of our body politic, and bribes it, pollutes it, and despoils it of everything human. Speaking of the tendencies of the times, William C. Lawton thus describes the ideal of a successful American:

"Business, or 'high finance', the struggle to amass ten, a hundred, a thousand millions, is the only game which a successful American seriously considers for his sons as for himself. With such a conception of wealth and its ultimate uses, there never can be any surplus for large altruistic, spiritual, philanthropic creation." ("Educational Review," November, 1906.)

Commercialism has made our literature "yellow" or, if possible, something worse. Said Henry Holt: "The literature of our mother tongue has been commercialized to an extent not dreamed of in any time of which I have knowledge; and—let him who will, say *post hoc propter hoc*—within our generation our literature has fallen to a lower estate than it knew for generations before." ("Atlantic Monthly," November, 1905.)

And before Henry Holt, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton expressed the same thought when she said: "American literature to-day is the most timid, the most anæmic, the most lacking in individualities, the most bourgeois that any country has ever known." ("North American Review," May, 1904.)

Capitalism with its commercial spirit is not only poisoning our brain with its "yellow" literature, but it is poisoning our bodies with its adulterated food. No less an authority than Senator Stewart, in the course of a debate on the Food Bill, said:

"I do not think the country has any idea of the extent of the poisons that are administered in the food that is sold and eaten in this country. I think it is sapping the foundation of the constitution of our people. If we had to raise soldiers now as we did in 1861, I do not believe that throughout the country we could find as large a percentage of young men fit for hard service as there were at that time." (Congressional Record, December 12, 1904.) This prophecy of Senator Stewart is timely reading just now, when a war with Japan for commercial supremacy and control of the Pacific is looming up on the country's horizon. But the capitalist cares not for country, God, or nation. The interests of the capitalist are international and the only thing that will make him bow his head is the Almighty Dollar.

Let our preachers tell us how capitalism has affected religion. Archbishop Ireland, at the annual dinner of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, in response to the toast "Our Country," after a splendid eulogy of America continued:

> "In our material prosperity there is a danger from which we are not holding sufficiently free. We worship material prosperity, material wealth, and in doing so we are losing the sense of the spiritual and moral. Religion does not retain among us the supremacy it once had. Here is a national evil which forebodes disaster."

Rev. R. A. White of Chicago, taking Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as subject of his sermon, gave his congregation the benefit of his opinion of our present day life:

> "There never was a day when we built more churches or demanded more of ministers than we do now; and there never was a time in the history of America when we taught more about God and believed less in Him than we do to-day. I am not saying this of one sect more than another. I am not saying it because I am a pessimist; I am saying it because I am a student.
>
> "Our great financiers have the Peer Gynt characteristics and the Peer Gynt traits. They make their wealth riding roughshod over every fundamental principle of ethics and then they make their peace with God by building libraries, colleges, schools and churches. The Peer Gynt idea is there. They don't see it and the churches don't see it. They are both blind to what is real in life.
>
> "I tell you, my friends, with all our pride and power, with all our swaggering and boasting, we in America can well take a lesson from the career of Peer Gynt."

The leading Rabbi Schœnfarber took his congregation into his confidence as to his opinion of the matter:

> "The great problems of the day are social questions," he said. "Our material prosperity has increased marvelously and the question of the status of wealth confronts us. If we substitute the rule of gold for the golden rule; if we place mammon before man, and money before morals, we seal our own doom. The patriotism of peace demands that citizens hold themselves to the laws and not seek by trick, fraud, or jugglery to evade them. They must recognize the responsibility which their swollen fortunes place upon them."
>
> He spoke of the first years of the twentieth century as "the blackest in the social, economic, and political life of the nation," and declared "the Augean stable of corruption needs a thorough cleaning."

With the growth of capitalism and commercialism the Bible has been thrown aside and the young generation no longer reads it. Professor William Lyon Phelps, of the English Department at Yale, makes the following statement:

> "The ignorance of college students in biblical literature is universal, profound and complete. Students at Harvard and Yale, different as they are in many respects from their brothers in small colleges, resemble them closely here. If all the undergraduates in America could be placed in one room and tested by common examination on supposedly familiar stories of the Old Testament—I mean on such instances as Adam, Eve, the garden of Eden, Noah, Samson, David and Goliath, Moses and Pharaoh—the result would be a magnificent contribution to American humor.
>
> "The experience of teachers with other books is almost never the same in the institutions of learning, but ask any teacher in the United States what luck he has with the bible and he throws up his hands in despair. I inquired of one fine young specimen of American manhood what he thought Shapespeare meant by the phrase, 'Here feel we not the penalty of Adam,' and he replied: 'It was the mark put on Adam for having slain his brother.'
>
> "To another lad, who is every inch a gentleman, I put a question involving an explanation of the word 'Golgotha,' and his face became blank. I came to his relief with the remark, 'Golgotha is a New Testament reference.' The light of intelligence illuminated his handsome face and he replied: 'It means Goliath.'
>
> "Instances like these two are constant and almost of daily occurrence in the work of the American college teachers."

Is there an instructor in any university that could not add from personal contact with the students to this "magnificent contribution to American humor"? A nation that not only doesn't follow the teachings of the Bible, but even doesn't teach it to the young can hardly lay claim to the name Christian.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

BOHN'S CINCINNATI

Visit Productive of Renewed Activity in Section—Lecture A Success.

Cincinnati, O., November 27.—On Sunday afternoon, November 24th, under the auspices of Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, Frank Bohn spoke at Cosmopolitan Hall on "Socialism." The meeting was the most interesting held here for a long time; especially noteworthy was that part of Bohn's address which dealt with "What Socialism Is NOT."

"Between the working class and liberty stands the Revolution, and that must come before the workers can be free," said Bohn. He then took up two reform measures,—"municipal ownership," as advocated by Bryan, and "trust smashing," as advocated by Roosevelt, and showed that the first would not benefit the working class and the second was impossible, even ridiculous.

"Let the union own the land and the machines," was Bohn's slogan. "The capitalist ownership of the tools of production is the cause of the enslaved condition of the workers. In the ownership of the tools by the organized working class—the industrial union—lies the means of obtaining freedom from wage slavery."

After the lecture a volley of questions was fired at the speaker, coming mostly from S. P. men, The "Difference" was again explained, and the "Neutrality" pretence of the S. P. shown up in fine style.

In the evening Bohn addressed a party meeting on "Tactics." He aroused much enthusiasm among the members. The plan proposed by the management of The People, one sub per month per member, was taken up and thoroughly discussed. The Section decided to adopt the plan, and it is expected that Cincinnati will set the pace in sub-getting.

Socialist.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a month. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for $1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant.
874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ills.
***—Advt.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

engine drivers. The commonest wage and the one received by the biggest aggregate is 21 shillings, while the average wage of all grades throughout the United Kingdom, counting in clerks, book-keepers, etc., is 23 shillings.

Of course they are split up into several unions—eleven, I think, is the exact number—and all these unions have different agreements and different terms of notice to give before they can quit work. (The railway companies, I need hardly say, can dismiss a man at a *minute's* notice). The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, under the leadership of Richard Bell, Liberal-Labor M. P. and *bon enfant* of the capitalist Liberal Party, professes to enroll all grades in its ranks. It is indeed one of those unions that are periodically trotted out to speakers of the Advocates of Industrial Unionism as a proof that our movement is useless and unnecessary. It is quite as good as the I. W. W., indeed, much better, as it possesses numbers. By way of making good this modest claim, it starts with rules which prohibit a full half of the 580,000 railway servants from ever becoming members. Boys, clerks, station-masters, laborers, mechanics and various miscellaneous departments, in all about 280,000 men, can never become members of this "Industrial Union." The eleven societies aforementioned squabble over the remaining half. The U. S. R. S. has 90,000. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has 15,000. The Signalmen have a union of their own. and so on.

The trouble began with a general spontaneous demand from all grades for a rise in wages. From the figures I have given the need for it will be readily understood. Here was the fakirs' chance. A rise in wages was neither here nor there to Richard Bell, but he saw an opportunity for gaining RECOGNITION from the bosses, of being accepted as an intermediary in all negotiations between them and the men. With this disinterested object in view, he set himself to sedulously cultivate the "All Grades Movement." With great skill he pushed Fox of the A. S. of L. E. and F., into a corner—so also the fakirs of the other sectional unions; got right under the limelight himself. At the came time he devoted his energies to proving to the employers and the bourgeoisie at large that it was entirely to their interests to hold out the right hand of brotherhood to him; that once they did that, they removed the danger of a strike for all time. He pointed out to them in so many words, that even if a majority of the men voted in favor of a strike, the official bureaucracy of the union could prevent it, as they held the strings of the purse—just as Barnes and the Executive Committee of the A. S. E. smashed the strike of the Clyde engineers in 1903.

The railway companies did not at first see their way to making any deal at all with Richard Bell. Not that they feared him or doubted his honorable and pacific intentions—but they could not exactly agree with his claim that he was indispensable to them. They thought they could get on without him and they knew that by recognizing him they would corral a considerable number of men into the A. S. R. S. who wouldn't otherwise join. By way of putting the screw on them Bell put out a ballot among the members of this union:—"Are you in favor of sending in your notice to withdraw your labor at a given time in order (1) to secure representation by your society's officials, and (2) *to negotiate a national programme decided by your delegates at the conference.*" (The figures are mine.) The men looked mainly at the latter clause of the ballot and voted in favor of a strike in the ratio of 9 to 1. To Bell, this clause was mere moonshine, a lure to induce the men to play his game for him, the ever unattainable carrot dangled in front of the donkey's nose. What he wanted was recognition—that was all.

The ballot scared the bourgeoisie. If the railway companies were disposed to sit tight, the other sections of the bourgeois interests stood to lose a good deal by a stoppage or a dislocation of the means of transport of the country. They thought that the recognition of Dicky Bell was a pretty cheap price to pay to avert the danger. Accordingly they proceeded to bring pressure to bear upon the companies to make them move in that direction.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, called a conference of representatives of the companies and the unions. Between them the capitalists and the fakirs cooked the railwaymen's goose for them. The settlement arranged for a hierarchy of local and national conciliation boards, on which bosses and men are to be represented—the national conciliation board to be the final court of appeal. If the latter body offers terms so wretched that the fakirs could not, for fear of the men, consent to them—then an arbitrator is to be appointed. If fakirs and fleecers cannot agree upon an arbitrator, then he is to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Master of the Rolls. All demands relating to wages and hours of work are to be submitted to one or other of the above. If either party wishes to withdraw from this agreement a year's notice must be given—"*no such notice to be handed in until six years from the date of the Conference.*" In other words, the railwaymen are at the mercy of fakirs and capitalists and capitalist arbitrators, bound hand and foot for seven years. But Richard Bell and his fellow labor leaders have got the *recognition* that their souls lusted after. This agreement, in addition to the signatures of R. Bell and several other officials, is signed by the President of the A. S. R. S., J. R. Bell, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent Independent Labor Party "Socialist." The Conciliation Boards are to be composed of representatives of the employers and the men. The unions are not to be directly recognized, but they will undoubtedly collar the representation on the Boards, (1) because they, being organized in a way, can act, while the non-union men can not; (2) the expenses of the Conciliation Boards are to be equally divided between bosses and men. The union has funds for such payment. The non-union men haven't. Consequently, a non-union delegate would have to attend at his own expense.

The pure and simple unions and the labor fakirs are coming more and more to be accepted as permanent and recognized *institutions* in capitalist society, just like the church, the lawyers and the press. The capitalist may from time to time growl at these parasites. He may pose as an anti-clerical and call the parsons a "set of damned hypocrites." He may call the lawyers "a parcel of pettifogging rascals." He may denounce journalists as a collection of "low blackmailing blackguards." But for all that they are the offspring of his loins and he cannot do without them. Similarly with the fakir. The employer may and does despise him as a mean, servile hound living by infinitely baser means than the harlot on the streets. He may abuse him, and rate him and spit upon him. The fakir can stand it all, being a patient man and not prone to take offence. But he knows that he is indispensable to the capitalist. And he knows that the capitalist knows it—even when most abusive.

The engineering and shipbuilding trade is a pretty fair example of this tendency. The employers are federated in one strong solid body. The workers are, as per usual, divided into various craft unions, the principal being the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Boilermakers' Society. Since the Employers' Federation settled the hash of the fakirs in the big strike of 1897, the A. S. E. has been as docile as a lamb. When a dispute arises in any district, a conference takes place between the local and the boss. If it isn't settled there, it is passed on to the central officials of the A. S. E. Then there is an infinity of correspondence between them and the local boss and the Employers' Federation. If that comes to nothing they proceed to arrange for a conference—and the bosses refuse to let themselves be hurried in this matter of a conference. If that doesn't bring about a settlement, they put out a ballot among the members on the question of a strike. This generally takes a month or two. If the ballot is in favor of a strike, the slack time may be on by this time, making a strike hopeless. In any case the officials have the power to reverse the decision. Generally speaking, a strike on the part of the A. S. E. is practically impossible unless as the result of a spontaneous rising of the rank and file, driven thereto by the madness of despair, a rising volcanic and irresistible in its intensity. Even at that, a strike conducted by unwilling and treacherous officials can only end in one way.

So much for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Boilermakers were made to toe the line a couple of months ago. The Employers' Federation threatened a lock-out to enforce the discipline of the central union bureaucracy upon the locals. No local can strike without the consent of the central officials, and the officials must first of all confer with the bosses, which they are only too delighted to do.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, general secretary of the A. S. E., member of the I. L. P., and "Labor" M. P., was addressing a meeting of the Dumbarton local of his society on October 12th. "There was a good deal of fear in the minds of many of their members," he said, "that as a result of the Employers' Federation spreading from one end of the country to another, they would not be able as a trade union to get the conditions they had previously got, but, after all, *it was wonderful how much goodness there was in human nature when only they got close up to it.*" And the fakir is the man to get close up to it. No, Mr. Barnes, the goodness of capitalist human nature to his trusty servant, the fakir, is not at all "wonderful." It is quite easily explained.

The only hope of the workers in the engineering and shipbuilding trades is the Industrial Union and the destruction of the A. S. E. and unions of that nature. The fakirs know that. They feel in their hearts that the end is at hand. They know of the approach of the industrial union; they can hear the rolling of its chariot wheels and the prancing of its horses near at hand, and they are beginning to furbish up their armor for the last fight—the twilight of the gods—the Gotterdammerung of fakirdom. Our industrial propagandists in more than one district have got semi-official notice from the A. S. E. that the moment an industrial union is started in that trade they will strike the shop to secure the dismissal of the members. More than that, several of the big unions, alarmed by the spread of the industrialist propaganda, have instituted a new rule within the last twelve months that their members must not belong to another union in addition to their own.

Just a short anecdote and I am done. There is a legend offered as proof of the ubiquity of the Scotsman to the effect that when the Arctic explorers at last reach the North Pole, they will discover there a Highlander in kilt and plaid, with a bottle of Long John in one hand and a corkscrew in the other. The ubiquity of the Scot is a myth. The ubiquity of the industrialist is a fact. A friend of the writer, an ardent young industrialist and at the time in question a member of the Social Democratic Federation, went away on his brief summer holiday to renew his health and vigor for another year of wage-slavery. He wanted to get away for a spell from factories and hooters, from capital and the class struggle, from fakirs and their fakes. So away he went to the heart of "Wild Wales." In the course of his vacation he set himself to climb Penmanmawr, the rocky fastness where, nine centuries ago, Gruffyd ap Morgan, the Prince of Wales, made his last stand against Harold Godwinson, the king of the Saxons, until his gory head was flung down the hillside by his mutinous chieftains as the price of their pardon. And what do you suppose was the first object that met the gaze of our would-be recluse? *A man with a red button, reading De Leon's speech on the Preamble to the Constitution of the I. W. W.!!!*

He got into conversation with the stranger, who, he discovered, was like himself, an S. D. F.-er. He asked him what he was reading. The Man of the Mountain showed him the pamphlet, saying, "Haven't you read it? Our fellows at Burnley have been reading all that literature for the last month or so—'The Burning Question,' 'What Means This Strike?' etc."

To give the story a popular melodramatic finish, I ought to conclude by saying that they fell upon each other's necks and wept. But they didn't. They set themselves to consider ways and means to give an additional squeeze to the crown of thorns that presses upon the bleeding brows of the Editor of *Justice.*

WATCHER.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Mrs. P. H. Taylor, Accrington, Lancashire, England.

Women have not yet realized the significance of the Socialist move- nt. This is proved by the lack of rest taken by women generally in he socialist cause; for most socialist ieties and socialist educational and propagandist efforts are chiefly organized and controlled by men.

This indifference of women to socialistic ideas springs mainly from two reasons; first, the traditionally fostered individualism of women, and secondly, the antiquated idea still entertained by large number of people that women are born merely for propagation purposes, and to be controllers of domestic affairs. I use the words "traditionally fostered individualism" because I believe that women are naturally communistic, but that this natural instinct has been obscured and thwarted by centuries of ignorant oppression. The suppression of women was initiated when men began to acquire private property, and when, through the spoils of the chase and the chances of warfare with alien tribes, they began to own land, slaves, cattle, sheep and other articles of wealth which gave them power over others less cunning, or less fortunate than themselves. The acquisition of vate property cultivated a spirit of lividualism as opposed to the old a of tribal communism, and having ted of the sweets of power and fallen tims to the fascinations of owner- p, they wished to perpetuate their ne and their wealth through their n offspring.

his could not be done under the tribal conditions when the children re entirely under control of the moth- living in her home and taking her e; the identity of the father being no consequence whatever.

, under the sedutive influences of te ownership, which grew more more as the existence of the tribes me more precarious, the old tribal ditions gave way for the establish- nt of a family life, or the home as know it to-day. With the establish- nt of family life the economic en- avement of women began, for they ad no longer the simple conditions of he old tribal life to fulfill, but the complex, multitudinous duties of a separate ome to attend to. Woman might be een of the household, but that posi- on of honour—if honour there was in —brought endless labour with it; for e had not only to bear and rear chil- ren, but she had to spin, weave, brew, ake, wash, mend and clean. This ecessarily confined women so much to eir homes that their outlook upon fe became very narrow indeed, and ey, with very few exceptions, became ere creatures of domesticity. This ondition of Society became a custom; at is, by constant habit and use, eve- body looked upon it as a right; so uch so that if any woman dared to ep out of her so-called domain she as looked up on as altogether unsex- l and a disgrace to womankind.

However, the evolution of society rogressed and the capitalist era was shered in, after society had passed rough the various stages of slavery nd serfdom. The "Moloch" of capi- lism had no respect for the sanctity f the home; indeed its capacious maw as opened for any kind of victim, ither man, woman or child, so long as ey could produce surplus value, or rofit. Women have had their domestic tishes dragged from them, willy nilly, r the huge spinning, weaving, and ewing manufactories have taken many f their home industries from them, nd now, because capitalism grinds own wages to the lowest level of sub- istence, they have to turn out and ll their labour power for what they an get for it, and thus glut the labour arket with cheap labour. This forc- ng of women from the domestic circle o become workers in the industrial and rofessional world, despite the fact that brings great privation and suffering n its train to countless people, will ventually be one way of helping to mancipate humanity. Humanity, to be inally liberated and set free, must have oth sexes as joint helpers and parti- cipators in the fight to overcome the ees that be in the way to the land f liberty before us.

So long as women remained mere omestic units, whose ideas and habits ere circumscribed by the four walls of a home, no real practical help for social and economic emancipation could be expected from them. Now that women are forced into the world's arena, their ideas have become enlarged; and as their knowledge of society increases, their outlook of life becomes broader, and the accumulated dust and rubbish of past training are gradually being swept away, the communistic instinct of women will, in time, find full satisfaction in the corporate life of the community. The signs of the times all point in this direction. Look at the ocial and intellectual activity of women the whole civilized countries.

The countless organizations that exist for women alone, and which have been brought into existence for their social and political emancipation, all go to prove that the old idea of woman as a mere domestic angel is fast disappearing; and as the principles of Socialism are better understood by society generally, will vanish altogether, never to be recalled. It is a pity that progressive women with high ideals as to life's responsibilities, and who spend so much time and energy in trying to uplift humanity, should have their efforts wasted in building houses on sand; for this is all their attainments amount to when they have no knowledge of socialism, as they are simply dealing with effects instead of the causes of human degradation. Take, for instance, those women who work for political freedom, or political equality with men. If these women understood Socialism, they would know that so long as Society is governed by a possessing class who own and control the means and life, so long will those governed be in thraldom, or in the power of those who govern, whatever form of political machinery may be in vogue at the time. Men and women who cannot even work for the necessaries of life, unless their masters give them leave to do so, are in economic slavery; and to work for political freedom in order to liberate economic slaves is like going a thousand miles to reach a certain place, when that same place could be reached by traversing a hundred.

The workers need educating in socialistic principles. They should understand the foundations upon which present day society is built, and they should be able to comprehend what Socialism would put in its place; or else political power will be of no avail. And if by some seductive political wiles, or chance, the Socialist movement obtained a majority of all governing bodies—unless the people behind them knew how to direct the political ship into a socialist channel, it would soon be wrecked amongst the shoals and rocks of ignorance and preconceived prejudices. All time and effort spent in the propagation of religious ideas, whether christian or otherwise, amount to the same thing; they simply deal with effects instead of causes. Religious movements appeal very strongly to women—judging by the number of women adherents who cling to, and work for organizations under religious auspices. These women seem to think that if they can but teach people to love God and their fellow creatures, we shall soon have heaven upon earth. They forget that a system of peace and goodwill and love to all men cannot exist in a society that is rotten with commercial corruptness; and where the making of profit, or the accumulating of wealth is of more importance than human lives. Let those who set so much store on religious influences, first of all strive to bring about conditions that will allow those influences to be put into practice. At present it is impossible to practice brotherliness; for men and women argue that they must live, and to live, for most people, means to do things that destroy their moral tone and make religion a mockery.

It is very important that all women should become socialists; because they would gain the most by the establishment of a socialistic system. At the present time, women are most severely exploited than men, in three ways, namely—industrially, socially, and in domestic life.

In nearly all phases of industrial life capitalism has always looked upon women as legitimate prey for extra profit making. This is owing to the traditional sentiment that places women in the home as their natural sphere, and if they have to come out of that sphere through stress of circumstances, employers look upon it as a deed of charity to give them a chance to earn a little money. The fact that they profit more by their charitable actions than do the women they employ is only incidental and proves that one never LOSES by doing a good turn. The women, too, have been to blame for bolstering up these conditions by their docile attitude. Until recently, nothing has been done to better the conditions of women workers; because they, too, have been so imbued with the idea that the home was the place for them, that it wasn't worth while bothering about better conditions; for the sooner they got back to their homes the better it would be, as society only allowed them out on sufferance.

Socialism will do away with the exploitation of labour, altogether—either of men or women; because the workers will have their own means of life, and labour being free from the tolls put upon it in the shape of rent, interest and profit, by a wealth owing class, will be able to allot unti itself that which it produces, without difference of sex, or without making odious distinctions as to whether the work done has been done by either men or women, so long as it is done well. Having no longer a parasitic class to support, and all the wasteful and parasitic labour that is necessary to-day abolished, there would only be necesary labour to perform, which would bring work down to infinitesimal proportions in comparison to what is done to-day. Men and women would no longer be required to be in competition with one another, but all would be required to do their fair share of labour in order to live; and then all their spare time could be devoted to the cultivation of the natural tendencies of their minds—whether they be of a literary, artistic or scientific character.

In regard to the opening of the professions and the universities, this is more a class question than one of sex; for, if they were opened to-morrow for women, only the well-to-do could avail themselves of them, on account of the expense atttached to them.

The social exploitation of women is seen in religious circles; for they can slave to obtain money through bazaars, fetes, teas, etc. and all they get for doing so is praise and admiration for their adeptness in raising vast sums of money for the support of religious institutions. They have to be content with, and submissive enough to take a subordinate position; for, though men do not honestly think that women would be incapable of taking positions of authority, yet women must not compete with them for certain offices, but leave them to be the prerogatives of the lords of creation. It is the same in political life. Women may be hewers of wood and drawers of water; but as to being on an equal footing with men in regard to places of honour and power, it is out of the question altogether. In most countries they are not even thought worthy to have a vote! Why is this so? Well may we pause and ask ourselves this question, and, if possible, try and get to the root cause of it. Is it because women have in the past shown themselves utterly incapable of rising to the heights of heroism and genius? No! for History has given us instances of both qualities. Is it because women have not hitherto shown any ability for either the work of government or administration? No! For in both capacities on those bodies where men have deigned to allow them to serve, they have shown themselves as wise and as capable as men. Considering the peculiar restrictions that have been placed upon women from time immemorial, it is surprising that women are as far advanced as they are, and it only goes to prove that given education in its truest sense, and liberty of action, women would in time be inferior to none. But this question of equality between the sexes is not so much a sex question as an economic one. Man, the supposed breadwinner, or supporter of the family, is dependent and under the dominant power of capitalism. Woman, the supposed manager of the home and family, is both in the power of capitalism and of her male supporters. The first assertion cannot be denied by anyone who has any knowledge whatever about the present state of society; and if anyone doubts the truth of the second, and jokingly alludes to the power and tyranny of women in the home, let him compare the woman who is economically free of men, that is, self-supporting, and the woman who is entirely dependent upon them for the means of life, and he will see a different attitude in both women. The woman who is economically dependent upon a man has to sink her own individuality in his; and if she wishes to think differently, or act contrary to what he thinks right, it is at the risk of breaking up the harmony of their home. A wife may act independently occasionally, but if persisted in too much she is called a termagent; and her husband is despised as a henpecked man. Examine the conditions of the majority of the homes of working men, and you will find that where these men keep their wives at home, everything is done with an eye to conciliate and please the breadwinner. But very few working men are able to keep their wives and daughters at home; for work is precarious, and wages are low, and most working women have to turn out and work to help to increase the family income. This is creating a more independent class of women, and people of the old school are shocked at the spirit of independence that characterizes so many of the women of to-day. It is so different to what their foremothers were. They were content to be stupid, and soaked and saturated with domestic details and feminine meeknesses until they absolutely reeked with them; but now, this is changing; for women are tasting a little of the sweets of liberty, as the unconscious pressure of circumstances are forcing them to break the chains of masculine subjection. Orthodox thinkers may sneer at the idea of women being subject to man; but so they have sneered at the idea of the proletariat being slaves under capitalism, and have spoken largely about their freedom and liberties. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be sneered away that where there is economic thraldom there is dependence. When one set of beings cannot even work for bread to live, nor have a home to dwell in unless another set of beings give them permission to do so, those beings who work by permission are the slaves of those who permit. This analogy holds good with women who are partly, or altogether supported by men: it is economic dependence, and when independence of character and life means a cessation of sustenance, the former will have to suffer. Conjugal love and love for children, of course, softens the subjection of women; but, nevertheless, it is there, and will be there until they can support themselves. To do this under capitalism means great suffering, for, as I have already pointed out, the coming of women into the industrial world floods the labor market with cheap labor at the expense and sacrifice of men's labor. Then, what has to be done? "Exterminate women altogether from industrial life," cries someone, "and make them stay at home. This will drain the labor market of surplus labor and be instrumental in raising men's wages." This is no true remedy, for in the first place it does not touch capitalism with its cursed competitive system; and secondly, it does a gross injustice to one-half the human race, for it assumes that every woman is born with a capacity for domestic life, just because she is a woman. We might just as logically assume that every man born is fit only to be a carpenter, just because he is a man. Women are born with different aptitudes and different capacities the same as men are, and the sooner this is recognized the better it will be for the human race. It is strange what a great number of male Socialists there are who cling to this old bourgeois idea of women's position in society. The highest ideal that some of these can conceive of is to be able to keep their women folk at home in comfort and ease. This is a very illogical position for Socialists to maintain, because, in the first place, they would deny to women what they are themselves so anxious to obtain—namely, economic freedom. It may be argued that where there are comfort and plenty and also liberty to indulge in the cultivation of individual tastes, so long as it is done within the boundary of home, there can be no bondage. We may answer by saying—"a gilded cage does not make it any less a cage than a common one would be," and if a caged bird elects to sing it does not hide the fact that it is imprisoned and in the power of its owner. Then, secondly, most women will never consent to become again mere creatures of domesticity. Conditions under capitalism have spoiled all that; and when women can see that under Socialism they can live a freer life, and have fuller opportunities of development, it will not be likely that they will sacrifice all this for the doubtful happiness of domestic stagnation. However, this is a question the future must decide, leaving the men and women of the future liberty to adjust their own circumstances; but we, in the meantime, can rest assured that higher wages and better conditions for men will not solve the economic problem. No, there is nothing but Socialism will do this. The people must own the land, mines, factories, mills, workshops, and all means of transit or distribution. This will bring independence to the proletariat, and enable society to treat human beings as living creatures with minds and bodies, and not merely as "hands" out of which so much profit can be got. When it is made possible for us to find time to live properly, we can turn our attention to revolutionizing our homes. Look at the senseless way we have of housekeeping! On washing days millions of homes are upset, and wringing machines going, when central laundries could do the work more hygienically and save the women from many complaints incidental to washing. The same with baking and cooking. Millions of little household ovens or stoves have to be heated every day, when central restaurants would relieve the housewives and give the people better food. Tons of food are wasted every year through unscientific cooking, inflicting countless evils upon society through mal-nutrition. The average housewife will hold up her hands in horror at this idea and protest that laundries and restaurants are frauds. They may be frauds to-day, but what makes them so? Simply the profit-making system they are worked under. If they were run to do good substantial work and produce good substantial food for the good of the people, without any thought of profit-making, they would give satisfaction. Think of what a difference this would make to the homes of the proletariat. Talk about home life to-day! There is no real home life for the workers; for the places they live in are simply houses to work in and sleep in. Washing, baking and cooking make up three-fourths of the work of the home, and if these were worked on collectivist principles, women would have the chance to become something more than mere domestic animals.

Then, women of the world, arouse yourselves to work for the destruction of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism! If you wish for your own emancipation and that of all classes from the misery and oppression that crushed all true life out of them, come into our ranks and work for Socialism; for this means economic freedom, and without economic freedom there cannot be any true or real moral and intellectual development. If you wish to be able to develop every side of your nature, either spiritual, moral, intellectual or physical, work for Socialism. If you wish to abolish poverty and all the misery that attends it, and thus give every man, woman and child on God's earth an opportunity to live a free, happy and noble life, have done with tinkering reforms and go in for a social revolution that will sweep away the present iniquitous state of society and will lay for us foundations whereon we can build a new and beautiful land of liberty.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

TURKEY.

Probably for the first time in the history of Constantinople 200 workmen went on strike a few weeks ago, demanding an increase of wages in order to enable them to meet the huge increase in the cost of living.

AUSTRIA.

The Socialist Trade Unionists have just held their convention in Vienna. More than 500,000 workers were represented. The secretary of the organization is described as the "patient and methodical organizer of a parliamentary victory which has struck astonishment through the world."

Two instructive tables have just been issued of the hours of labor worked in the various Austrian provinces and those in the various trades. They show that, on the average, out of 1,000 workers in the factories 547 work 10 hours and less per day while 438 work more than 10 to 11 hours. According to the trades, these are distributed thus: In the printing trade 998 work 10 hours and less, 2 work more than 11; in the upholsterers 908 work 10 hours and less, and 92 more than 11; in the machine industry the figures are, 10 hours and less, 880, more than 11 hours 120; in the metal industry the figures stand 689 and 310; and in the india-rubber industry 951 and 49; leather industry, 739 and 261; clothing industry, 715 and 283. These are the chief industries where the majority work the shorter hours. On the other hand, in the stone industry the numbers in the two classes are fairly equal, 469 and 453; so also in the chemical industry, 497 and 501. And in the wood industry, the second class, those who work more than 11 hours, are in a majority—viz., 539 as against 441. The same is the case in the food industry, where it stands 565 to 421; the textile industry, 590 to 409.

The Socialist press of this country has been augmented by a new monthly review, entitled *Der Kampf* (The Conflict), devoted to the discussion of problems which could not be handled in the daily press. Adler, Kautsky, Winarsky, Pernerstoffer, Boppe and others are on the staff.

SWITZERLAND.

The new military law has been accepted by the majority of the Swiss people for whom the patriotic cry of the bourgeois parties has proved too strong. The Swiss peasants who have voted for the new law will now have to pay the piper in their own persons. The law provides for placing the railroads under military control. Strikers will then fall under military law, and be subject to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

FRANCE.

Le Socialisme (Socialism) is the name of a new French Socialist weekly, whose first number appeared on November 17, under the editorship of Jules Guesde. The intended function of the paper is for theoretical and propaganda work. *Le Socialiste*, the official organ, is to take the place of a Party bulletin; while Jaures' *L'Humanite*, being a daily, is to be utilized for current news.

The disciplinary council of the bar has decided to suspend its action against Herve until the result of the trial is known. This is so far satisfactory, but really no action should be taken, for, after all, the prosecution is a political one and not a case in which the professional honor of the bar is concerned.

At last there appears to be a probability that the Paris Communal Council will allow the ashes of the Communards by the Mur des Federes to rest in peace. It is the least that can be done; these men were true martyrs in the cause of liberty, and the least that we can do is to allow them to remain at peace in their graves.

RUSSIA.

At Tiflis the Social Democratic ticket won a complete victory, with 70 per cent. of the total vote.

In the last week eighteen members of the Social Democracy have been condemned to terms of from 4 to 18 years at hard labor, in connection with the Sveaborg and Kronstadt uprisings.

JAPAN.

Labor unions in Osaka are making great headway recently. Strikes are of almost daily occurrence. The police are using every dishonest and despicable means at their dsposal to break up the unions.

A Tokio capitalist who imported a large batch of Chinese coolies was compelled by the government to send them back, as he had not received the required license. The Osaka *Heiminshimbun*, a Socialist semi-monthly, superior to some of the so-called Socialist organs of more "advanced" countries, says, on the affair: "We believe it is not right that the laborers of a country should drive away their fellow-workmen of another. We earnestly desire to unite all the laborers of the world for the emancipation of all the wage-slaves."

The fact of an illegal connection between Lieutenant Admiral Gigoro Ito and a workingman's wife was brought to light lately by the outraged husband demanding a recompense. The husband was thrown into prison, while Ito still retains his "honorable" position.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report is to hand respecting the suspension of J. A. McCullough, a tinsmith in the Government Railway Works at Addington, who, because he had moved a resolution at a Labor Party meeting was called upon to show reason why he should not be dismissed for having "contumaciously taken part in political matters." McCullough has been employed in the department for 27 years, during ten of which he has eben active in the political Labor movement, without, it is said, being aware of the existence of the obscure regulation by which railway servants and others were barred from taking an active part in politics otherwise than by voting. A question was asked in the House of Representatives, but leave to move the adjournment was refused. The Premier, of course, defended the suspension in the interests of discipline.

GERMANY.

The German Socialist review, the *Neue Zeit*, celebrated on the 2nd inst. its 25th birthday. Paul Lafargue was one of the founders in 1882. Karl Kautsky and Emmanuel Worm are now in charge of its publication.

The Prussian Government has followed up its policy in preventing Drs. Hilferding and Pannekoech, as foreigners, from teaching in the Socialist Party school, by forbidding Katzenstein from giving a course of lectures, on the strength of a Cabinet order of the year 1834, which makes it requisite that anyone who imparts instruction shall have previously obtained the permission of the educational authorities, i. e., the Minister of Education. Hitherto, it was understood only to apply to children under age; now it is to be applied to adults. The party press see in it a prelude to a step to prohibit all the attempts which are being made by the party to enlighten their members in the principles of Socialism. It is a worthy fruit of the Liberal-Conservative alliance which now rules German politics.

The body which represents the organized force of German capitalism "par excellence," the Central Federation of German Industrialists—popularly known as the "Scharfmacher-Verband," because of their influence in sharpening (scharf machen) the apti-labor intention of the Government—comprises the most brutal reactioaries in Germany. The telegram sent by the Federation to the Kaiser is the more noteworthy, because along with the most loyal expressions of devotion goes a very decided threat of what may happen should the Imperial Government venture to do anything in the interests of their slaves or against the sacred principle of "high profits." Among the wishes which these great men expressed to the Government was one to abolish a law prohibiting the nightwork of children in certain departments.

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Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

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New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

AUGUST BEBEL

The rumor that the great leader of the German Social Democracy intends paying a visit to this country has aroused much interest in his personality and work. Nothing better shows the capability of the man than his exhaustive work entitled:

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN ED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton, every Whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.

—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"INHERENT ROWDYISM."

Louisville despatches report a collision between Union and non-Union men as the latest episode of the car strike in that city. According to the report, a band of Union men attacked a car that was run by a non-Union crew; fifty shots are said to have been fired by the attacking party, which was finally dispersed by the police. As a general thing, no cautious man will rely upon "news" of this nature peddled by the Democratic-Republican-Reform press. These papers are organs of capitalist interests. Their mission, accordingly, is to convey false information regarding Labor. Nevertheless, while the Louisville riot may be an invention out of the whole cloth, or a much exaggerated affair, there is strong likelihood of its being true. The likelihood proceeds from the circumstance that just such occurrences, as reported from Louisville, are known to have occurred in other places, and are recurring daily.

Of course, the Republican-Democratic-Reform press gloats over these "illustrations" of what it pleases to call "the inherent rowdyism of Labor," and of what it delights in pointing to as "evidence of the necessity" of the iron rule of capitalism. There were other Usurpers—predecessors of the Capitalist Class, whose spokesman the Reform- Republican-Democratic press now is,—who held similar language about their subjects, held similar views about themselves, and finally "laughed at the wrong end of their mouths."

When feudalism was organizing itself, royalty gloated at the internicine feuds of the lords. The "inherent rowdyism" of these was the standard theme, and reason among the royal favorites for the iron rule of the King. Royalty and its minions little realized that what they complacently termed "rowdyism" was in fact a "struggle for order" and to ascertain the path of progress. That path once found, the wings of royalty were clipped, and constitutional monarchy was born.

Later yet, when capitalism was at its stage of formation, constitutional royalty never ceased to make merry over the "inherent rowdyism" of the oncoming bourgeois, nor could its sycophants sufficiently dwell upon the evidence furnished by the "turbulent bourgeois" of the necessity of the strong hereditary hand of the King. As formerly with autocratic royalty, subsequent constitutional monarchy failed to perceive the "law of a new order" shaping itself amidst seeming "inherent rowdyism." Its blindness did not check the development that was going on. One fine day confidence was turned into despair; the former "rowdies," having finally ascertained the law of their motion, threw down constitutional monarchy, and the reign of the bourgeois was set on foot.

Such is the condensed sketch of the history of the social evolution back of the present sovereignty of capitalism in America—and history is repeating itself. Like autocratic royalty, at first, and then, like constitutional royalty, the present ruling and usurping class is slumbering upon a volcano. As in the instances of its predecessors, the capitalist Pirate is drawing comfort from what, in fact, portends his ruin. Were there, to-day, no "rowdyism" in the field of the Working Class, then, indeed, would there be no security for enthroned Piracy. The fact that "rowdyism" is found among the workers is the unmistakable sign that the wage slave class—like the feudal lords of old, and, later, the bourgeois—is in that ferment which implies a 'struggle for order" and to ascertain the path of further progress. That ferment and struggle ever proved successful in the discovery and establishment of the principles blindly groped after. From the "rowdyism" in Louisville, and in all the other places where the proletariat is massed, will leap the Truth which the "rowdies" unconsciously are striving after. Through that "rowdyism" the proletariat will discover glimmerings of their goal—the overthrow of the Pirate class of capitalism. The goal once perceived, however dimly, the means will rise, tho' also dimly at first, before the eyes. Goal and means, acting and reacting upon each other, will act as mutual clarifiers. Aided by Socialist Labor Party literature and propaganda, the goal will presently appear in all its distinctness of its radiance—THE REPUBLIC OF LABOR; and the means will be equally obvious—the political unity of the proletariat, as the trumpeter and scout, the industrial unity of the proletariat as the Army of Occupation.

The modern despot, the Capitalist Class, may well laugh while it may. The "rowdyism" of to-day, is but the rungs of the ladder EXPERIENCE. Eventually, if not sooner, thanks to this very "rowdyism," the present self-complacent gigglers will be laughing at the wrong end of their mouths.

RAPS AT OUR DOOR.

On the same day that despatches from Europe announce the double suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Good in London, the press despatches from Philadelphia give the details of the suicide of Frederick Lutz, and his attempted murder of his wife and three children. The Goods had long struggled for existence in literature and art, wherein they were of no mean distinction, until finally, overpowered by want, they leaped, clasped together, into eternity by drowning. The story of their frame of mind is concisely told in the letter they left behind —"If you think of us in the future, do not do so sadly. Remember that we shall be asleep together, and what is better than sleep after the long day's work?" Lutz, a loommaker, overcome with the poverty-bringing toil of the wage slave, ended his sufferings by turning on the gas, and sought to end the lives of his mate and offspring also. These are not isolated cases. Hardly a day passes but the domestic press records some such instance of mass-homicide and murder as a result of—what? There is the rub, and the pathos, and, withal, the instructiveness of these "raps at our door."

Leaving aside the instances in which brooding has deranged the mind, it can not be doubted that in most of these instances of suicide and murder, the act is committed in cool deliberation. No insanity there. To impute the act to insanity is to conceal the immediate and real cause. That cause is IGNORANCE —ignorance of the social question—ignorance of the problem that faces the toiler—consequently, ignorance of the manner to untie the knot. To the thousands of Goods and Lutzes, the social phenomena present themselves in the light that the devastating natural phenomena present themselves to the Hindoo. The effect of these upon the Hindoo mind is to set his imagination atrotting, so that it conceives a Deity of frightful aspect before whom he cowers in abject impotence. The effect of the social phenomena upon the Goods and Lutzes is to blot out the Star of Hope from the sky overhead, so that, equally impotent with the Hindoo, but of different stock, they depart from life and take their loved ones along, in order to save these the tortures that are supposed to be unavoidable. In the one case and in the other Ignorance is at bottom. Even in the instance of the Hindoo, such landslides, as that which recently buried whole villages in Turkestan, need Ignorance for their foundation on which to rear the superstructure of religious abjectness. In the instance of the Goods and Lutzes it is Ignorance of the social phenomena that causes the despair born of a sense of impotence.

Knowledge of the cause of the hardships, against which the Goods and Lutzes struggled, would not generate despair. Knowledge generates the fibre with which to combat and overthrow these hardships. Knowledge shows the "way out": thus Knowledge encourages and vitalizes. The pathos, and withal, the instructiveness, of such mass-tragedies as those of the Goods and the Lutzes, is that capitalist Society is doubly guilty. It is guilty in that it creates the evils; it is guilty in that it cultivates Ignorance concerning their cause, and thereby promotes the despair that culminates in suicides and the murders of the suicides' beloved ones.

The Goods and Lutzes are rapping at the door of every Socialist Labor Party man. These are no fleshless, spirit raps. They are the raps of worn-out male, female and child knuckles, urging us to spread broadcast that information that will dispel Ignorance, that will impart Knowledge, that thereby will light the path to that political unification of the Working Class, without which civilized revolutionary propaganda is impossible, and to that industrial unification of the same class, without which all political action, lacking the physical force to back it, would be barren, if not disastrous.

PURISHKEVITCH AND MITROFAN.

The two names that head this article do not sound American. Far otherwise. They have a decided Russian twang about them. And so they are—Russian. Nevertheless, the suspicion is justified that their bearers were originally called something sounding more like Smith and Brown, and that they have assumed the respective names of Purishkevitch and Mitrofan to disguise their identity, and thereby smooth their path into the Duma. True enough, the kingdom of the usurping class is international; and, the same conditions producing the same results, generate the same trend of thought, expressing itself in the same language. It is an everyday occurrence to notice how similar the language is of the usurpers, whether uttered in Italian, Swedish, German, English, Russian, or what not. Nevertheless, it is difficult to explain the marked identity of utterance, noticeable on the lips of Messrs. Purishkevitch and Mitrofan, with certain utterances of the lay and clerical spokesmen of American usurpation—the identity is difficult to explain except upon the theory that the Russian-sounding names in this instance are disguises for something like Smith or Brown.

For instance, Prince Purishkevitch, speaking in this Duma in favor of the continuance of autocracy, and against a constitutional regime, said: "All attempts to establish a Constitutional Regime have failed." Is not that exactly the language of the lay capitalist Smiths in America against Socialism and in favor of the continuance of Capitalism? Do these also not remind us tirelessly that "all attempts to establish Socialism have failed" and, consequently, we should continue capitalism? And is not the brazenness of the impudence and profundity of the stupidity of both like two peas, seeing that the so far "failure" of all "attempts to establish Socialism," like the so far "failure" of all "attempts to establish a Constitutional Regime" in Russia is due to the barbaric Smith-Purishkevitch hindrances thrown in the way? Is not the Purishkevitch reasoning cast in the identical mold of the Smith reasoning—an attempt—and the illusion that the attempt can be successful—to impute failure to inherent unsoundness, when, in fact, the "failure" is not other than, or different from the "failure" Civilization has often encountered on its onward march, as it beats its way through Barbarism?

Again, there is Mitrofan. He is a Bishop. Speaking on the same side with Purishkevitch, he said: "Every assault on autocracy is criminal." Is not that, to a T, the cord on which the clerical capitalist Browns in America harp when they thunder anathema at the Labor Movement by declaring: "Every assault on capitalism is criminal"?

What American capitalist Prince and what American capitalist Bishop is it that are now masquerading in the Duma under the names of "Purishkevitch" and "Mitrofan"?

QUESTION No. 4.

A Chicago correspondent inquires: "If the working class, as a class, secures a rise in wages, will not the capitalist class raise the prices of necessaries?"

The economic issues involved in the question are numerous. Taking up only the more salient ones these will have to be severally and separately considered, and then jointly, before an intelligent answer can be made.

I.

A rise in wages tends to increase the demand for necessaries, all the more, seeing the working class is at best pinched.

An increased demand tends to raise prices.

Considering these two principles jointly, the conclusion is that a rise in wages would be lost to the working class, not through any arbitrary act of the capitalist class, but through the action of the working class itself—the increased demand the latter would make upon the supply of necessaries.

This would be the result of a rise in wages—provided nothing else happened.

II.

Something else does happen:

An increase of prices that is not due to an increase in value, tends to turn capital into the more remunerative channels indicated by the increase in prices.

Capital, already invested in less remunerative channels, can not over night be turned into channels that have become more remunerative. The only capital ready to avail itself of the improved opportunities is capital lying idle. To the extent that such capital is available, it would speedily enter the more remunerative field as a competitor.

A larger application of capital, especially competitive capital, in a certain field raises the supply of the goods.

An increased supply tends to lower prices.

Considering the principles under No. II jointly with those stated under No. I, the conclusion is that a rise in wages would at first be lost to the working class, but later, or eventually would be regained.

This, again, would be the conclusion—provided, again, nothing happened.

III.

Something else does, again, happen.

So far, the issue has been considered as an abstract proposition in economics. Abstract principles, however valuable when practically applied, are an idle pastime otherwise. The abstract proposition considered under Nos. I and II receive practical qualification in the economic "lay of the land" in America.

What else is it that happens?

1. An unparalleled perfection in machinery, an unparalleled concentration of capital, and an unparalleled improvement in methods—all tending, on the one hand, to displace labor power in large numbers, and thereby lowering wages: on the other, to impart monopolistic powers to the capitalist class, thus enabling it to charge "all that the traffic will bear."

2. An unparalleled stream of immigration (only just now and surely not permanently checked) tending to overstock the Labor Market still more, and impart still greater irresponsibility to the capitalist class.

3. And as a consequence of the above, the perturbing influences on the law of value, which one time were incidental, now extend over long lapses of time.

The immediate practical manifestations from the facts at bottom of the line of inquiry under head No. III will be found in recent price and wage lists. A few items tell the tale:

From 1891 to 1892, prices went DOWN two points, while wages went UP about half a point.—It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that the wages go UP because the prices go DOWN.

From 1895 to 1896 wages went UP fully two points, while prices did not begin to rise until after 1896.—It would likewise be a mistake to establish from this the principle that wages rise before prices do.

From 1892 to 1893 prices rose two points; during that interval wages remained stationary.—It would be a mistake to establish from this the principle that wages and prices do not affect each other.

Finally, taking a fourth typical instance from the wage and price list, from 1896 to 1898, prices rose four points and wages did not begin to rise until after 1898.—It would be likewise a mistake to establish from this the principle that prices rise before wages do.

These instances denote a cut-up state of affairs, from which the following summary may be drawn as summing up the situation affecting our correspondent's question:

The capitalist class has the economic situation so well in hand that nothing can now be gained by the workers unless these make each gain the starting point for an immediate advance towards the next gain and so on—whether the gain be in wages or in treatment. It follows from this that the one thing to do is to organize the working class for the express purpose of overthrowing the Capitalist System, and establishing, taking and holding the industrial government of the land. This, in turn, means the unification of the proletariat in one political field, and also in one integrally industrial organization to supplement the agitational propaganda of politics with the physical force needed to render the former effective.

PETTIBONE ON TRIAL.

Boise, Idaho, November 27.—The trial of George A. Pettibone for alleged complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg began in the District Court here to-day, Judge Fremont Wood presiding.

James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the State, and Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defence, arrived from Rathdrum during the night and were present when court convened. C. C. Cavanaugh, law partner of Senator Borah, was entered as associate counsel for the State.

After the jury box was filled, Hawley briefly stated the case and immediately plunged into examination of the talesmen. E. E. Lamb, George W. Mitchell, F. M. Blair and Edward Smith, all farmers, were excused because of their objection to the death penalty.

J. S. D. Manville said he frequently attended the Haywood trial and formed an opinion in the case. He was excused. William H. Gibbard was passed by the State for cause. He said he had no opinion on the case, having read very little of it.

THANKSGIVING SERMON

PREACHED FROM TEXTS NOT FOUND IN PRESIDENTIAL OR GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGES.

The following is taken from a book entitled: "Eliza Woodson, or the Early Days of One of the World's Workers," published before the Civil War period, and depicting the contrast in English and American conditions before that time.

In the place where Eliza lived English cloth was coming into use and it was a marvel to the young girl how the English weavers could produce so much that even her hamlet could be supplied. An English gentleman coming to the town, she sought enlightenment from him. We shall now let the lady proceed:

Mr. Fleming went on to tell me about the great manufactories, and the spinning machines, and the looms, and the kinds of cloth they made, and how much a day on each loom. There were towns, he said, that were nearly all factories, and where, the noise, night and day, would keep me from sleeping at first when I went into them.

"But," I asked, " do they work all day and all night?"

"Not the same persons," he replied.

"Do women weave the cloth on those looms as they do here?"

"No, men do it there; women do other things in the factories."

"Do they like to?" I asked, with a kind of doubt that in the great noisy places he described they could not be as happy and cheerful as Mrs. Peterson was at her loom, singing as she often did so merrily.

"I suspect very few of them like it," said Mr. Fleming; "for they get very little pay, and sometimes don't have work enough, and then they have hard times."

Now I had never witnessed actual destitution; hardly anything approaching to it. The people I knew were generally poor but they had always plenty to live on and the great question of supply had never come into my mind. I had heard an old lady tell about a hard season when her children were all young, in which the cold weather destroyed the crops, and folks could scarcely get enough to eat. I knew, therefore, that hard times meant that people had trouble—had to take care, I thought, to have plenty of everything they wanted; but I had a general notion that in times that were not hard all this came without care. So I said, "I suppose, they can go visiting then, and do their sewing, and so on?"

Mr. Fleming looked at me, and smiled a queer smile and said: "I am afraid they don't feel much like going visiting, as you call it, child. Poor things! they don't get enough to eat and keep them warm."

"Haven't they any friends," I asked, in astonishment, "who could give them some?"

"Their friends are generally no better off themselves. They don't have enough to eat, either."

"What! not all day?—not for supper?"

"No; not for breakfast, nor dinner, nor supper."

"How many days?" I asked. "They must have enough on Saturdays and Sundays." I felt this because on those days we always seemed to have the greatest variety and abundance, the pantry filled with Saturday cooking was so regular a thing with us that I never doubted it was the same in all homes.

"No," said my informant, "not on Saturdays, nor Sundays, nor Mondays, nor Tuesdays, nor any other days. They are always hungry, and their little children too."

"How dreadful that is!" I said. "Are there no rich people in that country?"

"Oh yes, a great many; but they can't feed the poor."

"Then I think the poor people oughtn't to weave them any cloth."

"What would you have them do, Miss?"

"Can't they plant corn and potatoes, and have wheat grow in their fields?"

"They have no fields to plant in."

"But they could get some of the rich men's fields, and give them part, and then have enough for themselves." I knew people had fields of uncle in that way.

"But the rich men don't wish them to have their fields; and if they did, they have nothing to plough and plant them with."

"Mr. Fleming," I said, very earnestly, "what are they going to do? Will the rich people let them die?"

" "Some of them, I am afraid, will die," he replied, "before they see better times. I can tell you a little story that will show you how they sometimes get along." And he related that a farmer, who had grain fields and a fine garden, found his turnip beds disturbed one morning. He didn't know what to think of it, but he concluded he would watch the next night and see who did it. So he stayed concealed behind a bush a long time; and at last a man came over the high fence and walked to the turnip bed and pulled some up. The farmer followed and saw him go into a house very near his own. He knew the man was very poor and had several children; so he thought he would say nothing about it till next morning. When he went into the house the children were standing round a little bed in a corner of the room, and a sick boy lay on it. Their mother was there; and she had a basin and spoon in her hand from which she was feeding him some broth. The farmer stepped forth, and she seemed very much frightened; but she sat still, and he saw in the bowl the pieces of his turnips. But he could not tell her of it, for the sick boy looked so eager for the broth, and the other poor children watched every spoonful he took with such hungry faces, though they did not speak, that he pitied them, and would not say anything about what their father had done. He asked the woman if he could see her husband and she became paler than before, but told him the man was in the bed yet; for he had no work to do and nothing to eat. "But you appear to have food for your children," said the farmer.

"A little, sir," she replied, "for this poor sick one. The other ones have hardly a mouthful, and husband lies in bed because he doesn't get so hungry there as if he was up."

"The farmer," continued Mr. Fleming, "was going away without saying a word, but he thought he would tell her to send one of the children to get some vegetables for more broth. She thanked him, and told him that she had no more meat to make it of. And what do you think she had made that of?"

I sat frozen into silence by his dreadful narration.

"Of a cat that had come to their house!"

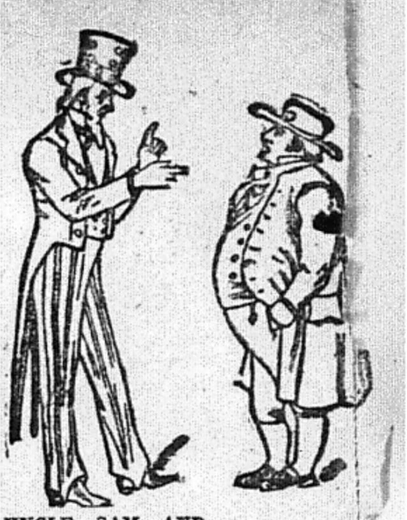
From the foregoing it will be seen that, at one time, the misery that existed among the English working class could not be comprehended in this country. But America is to-day abreast of England as a land of misery, and the evidence that this is so comes from the lackeys who dispense the cold charity of the "upper classes." For the past few weeks people suspected of having money have been flooded with Thanksgiving pleas for the homeless. The one before us is typical of the lot. It emanates from the Bowery Mission, twelve of the incorporators of which are Reverends and, no doubt, fairly truthful men. They appeal on behalf of "the poorest, neediest, and most forlorn class of men on the American continent. Men from every state of the Union . . . famishing with hunger. Old men whose working days are over; sick men, for whom there is no room in the hospitals of this metropolitan city; . . . men half insane with sleeplessness, yet without a bed six days in the week. Tens of thousands of these men are crowded together in the neighborhood of the cheap lodging houses of the Bowery, and, unless cared for by the Bowery Mission, will go hungry and shelterless on this happiest and greatest of national holidays."

These are but brief extracts from the "Appeal" which is supplemented by pictures of the Midnight Bread Line; Homeless Men and Boys Sleeping in a Truck; The Beds of a Bowery Lodging House, and others of a similar nature. These men, the booklet tells us, are the victims of a glutted labor market. "The homeless, friendless disheartened and despairing men and boys of the Bowery are not native New Yorkers, but men and boys who, until within a year, lived at the old homestead and, full of bright hopes, left their kindred to make their fortune in the great metropolis, hoping thus to lighten the domestic burden. They are stranded here." The booklet says that the "inestimable boon that these men want is—honest employment." And remember that these men who come from the country are the descendants of those who but a couple of generations ago could not comprehend the meaning of the word poverty—Verily we have come abreast of England capitalistically and consequently pauperistically as well, for pauperism or near to it is the inevitable reward of the many in a land where the means of life of all are the property of the few and available only to the many when it pays the few.

Let us then take fresh hold of the work before us, and let us see to it that no other land gets ahead of us in bringing about the time when all the people shall be equally free and happy not only on Thanksgiving but on all other days.

J. H.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHA

BROTHER JONATHAN—Listen, you Socialists are wont to call all capitalists parasites upon labor?

UNCLE SAM—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their risks? For instance, I know a capitalist, the larger part of whose workmen are not able to produce what is generally expected of them. Moreover, his capital is not large enough to fight the union of his employes, whereas the other capitalists in his trade can fight it su cessfully, having more money at th disposal. His workmen will work sho er hours, and their average output below that of the entire trade. Is he in danger of losing his invested ca tal? How can you call him a parasi

U. S.—Yes. In the first place, thie and desperadoes also run "risks." W you say, therefore, they are not p asites?

B. J.—If you knock me out in "second place" as completely as knocked me out with your "in the place"——

U. S.—There wouldn't be left a gr spot of your theory, eh?

B. J.—None.

U. S.—So here goes "in the sec place." In the second place, thieves a desperadoes inflict less harm upon ciety than your capitalists, though t consequences of the manipulations the latter are by far the worst.

B. J.—There you are wrong.

U. S.—Let's see. His capital is sma and, therefore, let us suppose he save it of his former earnings. He investe his capital with the intention of makin a profit thereon, by employng men to d the work for him. He must, in order t compete successfully, cut off from th products of their labor as much as h possibly can. He goes into the marke for labor as he goes for machinery, whic in turn, is nothing else but crystalize human labor power. The market pric of both is determined by the law supply and demand. The workingma unlike the capitalist, expects and get pay only for what he produces; the capitalist is constantly engaged in killin him, by paying starvation wages, cuttin off as much surplus value as circumstances will permit. Do you believe tha Shakespeare's Shylock was right whe he said: "Nay, take my life and all pardon not that: you take my hous when you do take the prop that dot sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereb I live."

B. J.—He was right.

U. S.—And was Shylock the less "Shylock" because he was right in thes facts?

B. J. (Begins to look as if he wa losing ground)—No, he was and remained a "Shylock."

U. S.—Now, then, to the extent tha the capitalist cuts off the means whereby his workmen live, he cuts off their lives It is a thousand times more cruel t take a man's life gradually, by way o starvaton, than it is to kill him outright. A thief will rob you once o twice in your life; a murderer can tak your life but once; the capitalist rob and starves his employes and their families as long as they remain wage slaves death is the only salvation for the poor miserable wretches.

B. J. looks meditative.

U. S.—Knocked out again or not?

B. J.—Yes, knocked out clean. Henceforth I shall work for the party of th "Uplifted Arm and Hammer," its principles are sound as an apple.

U. S.—And there are no flies on it either.

Eleven miners, working below the 1,100 foot level in the Fremont-Glover mine at Drytown, Cal., are cut off from the surface by a fire that is raging on the level above them. Undoubtedly, if they ever escape, they will all arrange lecture tours on "The Risks of Capital."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

APPRECIATION OF OUR PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly Poeple:—Enclosed find a money order for one dollar for another three months' subscription to the Daily People. I can say it is the best and most truthful paper that is printed as far as I know, and I wish you a speedy realization of your aim. I am a revolutionist.

Reu Manhire.

Central City, Colorado, November 22.

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find the check for fifty dollars which was awarded to Section Cincinnati in the sub-getting contest. The Section and the Press Committee are of the opinion that the money is more needed in your office than here.

Please send us 20 copies of Lissagaray's "Paris Commune." We can dispose of that number easily at the reduced price.

Fraternally,
M. Eisenberg.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.

JUSTICE OR WIND JAMMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the first time I picked up a copy of the Weekly People, which I read with care. After a life spent in co-operative work and a soul filled with disgust at the utterances of a daily paper ostensibly operated in the interests of Socialism, it was a relief to find one paper that knows that the amalgamation of all classes into a harmonious whole is a manifest absurdity and impossibility. No man can ask for more than justice, and the labor of one man is of no more value to human society than the labor of another, provided both are willing workers, hence the wage system of the world is a blank failure. But the "Socialists," the trades unions and the American Federation would rather die than see the cancer cut away. Truth cannot shake hands with error or fraud without becoming vitiated, therefore the labor unions cannot endure sound doctrine any more than can the mongrel Socialist party, composed of sky pilots who are unable to show even an excuse for existence—and legal gentlemen whose existence is a menace to civil liberty, hybridized with the aforesaid unions.

I am not saying anything against the unions in their struggle to maintain existence, but to say they come anywhere near to Socialism,' makes me laugh. There is only one way of eating honest bread and that is by earning it. The wage system not only compels the toiler to eat honest bread, but it also compels him to feed a class of useless appendages to human society upon luxuries stolen from the mouths of his own wife and children.

Henry Elton.

Chicago, Ill., November 18.

THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—From my few weeks' experience in Connecticut I found that the I. W. W. sentiment is gaining rapidly among the working class in general and among S. P. members in particular. I believe that systematic agitation would bring good results. The S. P. men whom I have met told me that they are tired of pure and simpledom. The shutdowns and curtailment of work have opened the eyes of many who formerly would not listen to a Socialist and they are now listening to what we have to say.

As to the party press, the change in price did not make getting of subs any harder than formerly, as it is not the lowest paid workingmen that refuse to subscribe. On the contrary it is the better paid that find all kind of excuses for not subscribing. The getting of subs is not hard if properly handled, especially where there is an organization.

If two comrades could manage to go together evenings and visit the homes of workingmen, talk the matter of the Socialist press over, and induce them to subscribe, the results would be surprising, as the necessity of doing so could be brought home to them. The [illegible] more dignified and seldom refuse [illegible] learn something concerning the bread and butter question. Two together will accomplish about four times as much as two single. Nor need they be great speakers. The average workingman is in sympathy with Socialism, and if properly approached will subscribe. I have visited Bridgeport, New Britain, Rockville, and though the latter is by far the smallest of the three, yet results there were the best, as I had a guide to go out with.

J. White.

AS TO THE PEOPLE.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The movement here is looking fine. We have big headquarters and hold meetings every Saturday night.

To the end of assuring the safety of the Party institution I suggest that an assessment of $1.00 per member be levied. I cannot see that, after getting the approval of the N. E. C. members, such a step would be out of order. There is a great spirit back of the movement and an assessment equally distributed would be a small burden on any Party member.

I know that a direct assessment would meet with approval here, while a loan would not. We are not willing to lose the Party's institutions and if the worst comes we are ready to devote our energy to save the day. The loss of our plant would be regretted by those who, at this time, will not assist us.

Steve Brearcliff.

Seattle, November 19.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The report of the National Auditing Committee and the request for a united effort to push the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People and to extend the work of the S. L. P. in general, were received and acted upon favorably by Section Tacoma. We pledge ourselves, following the lead of Section Salt Lake, to send in ten yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People every month for the ensuing year. And we hope to do better than this. The securing of subscriptions is easy work and can be done by all members. The Weekly People sells readily on the streets at five cents a copy. It is recognized by friend and foe as the leading publication on scientific Socialism and the Revolution.

Our press, owned and controlled by the Party, must be maintained. If we fail in this, we stand shamefaced and beaten before our enemies, those who stand for a privately-owned "Socialist" press. Section Tacoma will be found equal to the emergency with which we are confronted. Our program is to push the sale of literature and secure subscriptions to our publications.

Salt Lake has done well. Let everybody fall into line. STIR THEM UP.

S. Gerard.

Tacoma, Wash., November 20.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to answer Jankes' "unbeatable amendment" by saying that if he thinks that the Daily People is living on "charity," he is badly mixed in his comprehension of the fitness of things. The Daily People is not a beggar in any sense of the word. The person who thinks that it is would consider his own child a beggar.

The Daily People is a machine built by the working class for the emancipation of the working class. The machine is not finished yet, so we of the working class who have sense enough to know it must keep right on building. To do otherwise would simply show that we have no revolutionary sense at all.

So, when a man gives (?) a dollar, or a thousand, to the Daily People, he is not giving anything to anybody; he is simply doing his part of the work of emancipating the working class in his own time while he is able. It is about his only chance, as a man, to do any real good on the earth. The Anderson tribe, J. C. and Adolph, have the idea all right. Long life to them, and ability to do what they want to do.

Now Janke asks us revolutionists to do two things—one is to make our "Kingbolt of the Revolution" earn its own living before it is finished growing, just as if he would send his eight-year-old girl to work in a capitalist slave-pen. The other is to go into the "charity" business of giving our literature away—begging people to take it.

I have been through that mill, and for one want nothing to do with it. If I cannot sell a man a dollar's worth of literature right at the start I do not consider him worth handing a leaflet to. That is not saying that I would not distribute leaflets, or even give a pamphlet away, but as a matter of business in pushing our cause there is nothing in it that we can depend upon.

The main part of the proposition of selling literature and getting subscriptions, aside from what the organized sections can do, which is comparatively little, will have to be done under the direction of the Daily People management itself after we put them on to their feet.

As situated now they do not dare risk anything towards getting new business. They are between the "devil" of capitalism and "the deep sea" of proletarian class un-consciousness. So it is the duty of us class conscious proletarians to form ourselves into a Loyal Legion and pull them out on solid ground.

Come now! Get a move on!! Let her roll!!!

Wm. McCormick.

Rogers, Cal., Nov. 16.

SOW THE SEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Through the efforts of a few old-time comrades, we were successful last night in organizing a section of the S. L. P. in Toronto.

The capitalist press of this country, during the past few years of (OUR?) industrial expansion, has been singing a lullaby of Universal Bliss, and the wage slave, blessed by the blessings of work, has not lost very much time in the search of new masters, so that, by the aid of his little ones (which he can ill afford to send to school) many have bought houses on the instalment plan, and the false prophet has been worshipped most generously, for he brought tidings of an ever ending prosperity.

Like a land smitten simultaneously by storms, cyclones, earthquakes, floods and pestilence, so has the cry of panic affected the general mind, transforming the song of universal bliss into a lamentation of universal folly. The small manufacturer, failing to get money from his accustomed sources, finds himself compelled to lay off his slaves; and the slaves, failing to dispose of their merchandise, labor-power, cease mocking misery and find comrades in those whose misfortune is still more pronounced.

Comrades, forget not your historic mission. We are the pioneers of a New World, and our hardest task, the ploughing of the ground, has been accomplished by the enemy. Our mission is to sow the seed of the revolution. That seed is the Party Literature, which also embraces the I. W. W., and our granary, which must ever be kept replenished, is the Party Press.

Sow with your right hand, comrades, and replenish the granary with your left, and teach those who would reap, that they must first sow, and be not daunted by pit-falls which may swallow up the most ardent workers. The enemy has set such pit-falls in the field he has plowed, in order that the sons and daughters of progress may not sow therein.

There are also comrades who are not graced with the courage of Sparta. Their place is by the fireside, their Socialism is speculative philosophy, their fear is the pit-fall, and those of us who would follow the example they set, are impotent in body and mind, and are a laughing stock in our ranks, and despised by our masters.

In our ranks are found speakers and writers; but those who can do neither, let them sow the seed, and there will come forth from the cracks and crevices of the earth, men who will become administrators of the Industrial Republic.

The field is large, and the S. L. P. and I. W. W. can sow side by side. Two hands, like two heads, are better than one. Let the Socialist Party sow on the sea shore, and the waters of capitalism will wash the shores and carry the seed away.

I cannot join the Loyal Legion at present, but I send you my dollar just the same. My name is wage-slave, and my master's name is legion, and I am exploited out of seventy-five per cent. of my product. The roof under which I live is not paid for, neither is my will made, and the failing of banks is no concern of mine. My doctor is pushing me for a bill of $50, which is at present but a balance, but I realize that a dollar invested in the Party Press is a step towards the construction of a Universal Sanitorium that will put an end to the life of social parasites.

Fraternally,
Gus. A. Maves.

Toronto, Canada, November 23.

BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 1 sub to the Arbetaren, 1 to the Daily and 27 to the Weekly People. Eighteen of this number were secured by Elizabeth Flynn and myself in the Northern Pacific shops. We came in contact with "Appeal to Reason" readers, and when the difference between the two papers were explained 6 subscribed to The People. Wayland will have the nightmare when he hears of this

Local S. L. P. men have informed me that the good union men on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway have been hauling scab boilermakers from the East St. Paul yards, where they were lodged, to the West 7th street shops where they are scabbing it.

This is another case of the organized scab, unorganized scab and capitalist master co-operating for the defeat of Bro. Labor on the outside.

The local A. F. of L. organ is at outs with their twin publication in Minnesota. Both papers are charging each other with graft and backing up same with proof. I shall take advantage of this, as it will assist me in getting subs among the craft unionists.

Republican prosperity and the full dinner pail of hot air has struck this city in great shape. Hundreds of men have been laid off on the railroads, in the packing plants and other local industries, with no sign of a let-up. The capitalist papers are trying to conceal the facts but with very little success.

Will leave to-day for Minneapolis.

Chas. Pierson.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I desire to make some corrections as to Comrade Billow's account of my first meeting in Chicago. Billow took no notes of my lecture, yet he quotes me at length, and as a result he makes some serious errors by re-interpreting his impressions into his own words, and giving them as mine. One example. Billow quotes me as having quoted: "What do we want sense or logic for? We have the constitution and that is enough." I never said that. A Jewish playwright makes one of his heroes say that, in caricaturing the pure and simple job union, and Billow unconsciously mixed things up.

Nor have I used the names in the same sense as Comrade Billow's report shows.

I appreciate Comrade Billow's good intentions, and I hope he will not take offense at the above corrections.

J. Schlossberg.

New York, November 26.

PANICS AND THINKING POWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"Man was made to mourn," said Burns, and if the men of Providence are any criterion they are not disappointing their maker. With the jewelers on one-half and no time at all, the machine shops shutting down, cotton mills closing, and the textile trade in general going to smash, men have good and sufficient grounds for mourning.

The small business men complain of "small collections," "no orders," and "refusal of credit." It will be a hard and cruel winter for many .

The reasons given for the present state of affairs are innumerable. "Roosevelt," "Natural result of over-production," "Come about every fifteen or twenty years, and can't be helped." Were it not so pitiful, 'twould be funny.

The Socialists, however, can jam reason in to the vacuum of many of the idle ones. The average worker, thanks to capital's system of education—clerical and profane—needs times like the present to open his mind to conditions existing. 'Tis true that men with empty stomachs good thinkers. They can think, or rather know, that it is very unpleasant to be idle for any length of time. Idleness in itself is bad enough, but when hunger is added thereto, not only of oneself but of those dear to us, the torture is horrible.

"I told you so!" That sounds like egotism, but the Socialist has predicted this crisis. Many heeded and did all in their power to show the light to others, but it is said that not one man in one hundred is worth arguing with, and many times we are tempted to think so. But, as has been pointed out, the crying need of food sometimes sharpens the wits—then men think. Sometimes they act—foolishly—so that some great (?) man dies, a useless death, through the agency of a well-directed shot, a surreptitiously placed bomb, or a dagger thrust.

When men are intellectually receptive, 'tis the duty of the Socialist to serve to the famished ones arguments that are well founded in fact and replete with the examples of the horrors of the capitalint system. The literature of the Party as advertised in The People is all-sufficient.

E. A. See.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 26.

AS TO GENERAL BOOTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In last issue of the Weekly People, I find in correspondence the question "As to General Booth": When did he say "If the capitalists did not give him enough money to carry on his work he would turn loose the criminals and beggars whom he had collected in houses of refuge, so-called, and would turn them out with the advice to go to the capitalists in person and ask for what they wanted directly, instead of having his dupes beg for them"?

In looking up "Darkest England," I find many strong passages pointing to above question, but the concluding statement of the book is the only direct one that might be the one Mr. James P. Erskine heard of. It is as follows:

"To you who believe in the remedy here proposed, and the soundness of these plans, and have the ability to assist me, I now confidently appeal for more practical evidence of the faith that is in you.

"The responsibility is no longer mine alone. It is yours as much as mine. It is yours even more than mine if you withhold the means by which I may carry out the Scheme. I give what I have. If you give what you have the work will be done. If it is not done, and the dark river of wretchedness rolls on, as wide and deep as ever, the consequences will lie at the door of him who holds back.

"I am only one man among my fellows, the same as you. The obligation to care for these lost and perishing multitudes does not rest on me any more than it does on you. To me has been given the idea, but to you the means by which it may be realized. The Plan has now been published to the world; it is for you to say whether it is to remain barren, or whether it is to bear fruit in unnumbered blessings to all the children of men."

Seventeen years ago, when "Darkest England" was published it was a novelty,, and like many novelties in time receiving historic value, this one has such value now. One can see the Ideal: THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. See Appendix: "The Catholic Church and the Social Question; a paper read by Father Barry at the Catholic Conference, June 30, 1890, from which I [General Booth] take the following: 'The Rev. Dr. Barry began by defining the proletariat as those who have only one possession—their labour. Those who have no land, and no stake in the land, no house, and no home except the few sticks of furniture they significantly call by that name; no right to employment, but at the most a right for poor relief; and who, until the last 20 years, had not even a right to be educated unless by the charity of their "betters.'"

The book is for this reason worthy of perusal, and convinces the reader of the correctness of revolutionary Socialism, by disproving itself.

Fannie Joseph.

Hartford, Conn., November 28.

THOMAS GLAZE.

Houston, Tex., November 21.—Section Houston S. L. P., at its meeting on September 29, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, on the 22nd inst., our comrade, Thomas Glaze, met with a fatal accident while at work as a switchman, and died shortly after, be it

"Resolved, that through the death of Glaze, this Section has lost one of its best and truest members; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Section, and that a copy be sent to the Daily and Weekly People for publication."

O. W. Nelson,
Theo. Newman,
Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Thanksgiving Affair Fully Up to Previous Standards.

"Fully up to previous standards," is Organizer Abelson, of Section New York's, enthusiastic declaration on the subject of last Thanksgiving's annual Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace.

"Both in point of numbers, in spirit, and the excellence of the entertainment program, this affair is not a whit behind last year's festival, which was notoriously a successful one. Indeed the amusement program was one of the best ever seen," said Organizer Abelson. "The gate receipts were enormous.

"Great thanks are due the Scandinavian Women's Socialist Club and the Socialist Women of Greater New York for their indefatigable labors on behalf of the Festival. Those who had charge of the kitchen also covered themselves with glory and gratitude for the delicious eatables they dispensed. All in all, it was a great affair."

The Young Socialist Club was conspicuous for its well laid-out and attractive bazaar table, decked with the work of Young Socialists the country over. One and all of the thousands who attended, voted the day one long to be remembered.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Now to your second question:

A "formula for greatness"? Of what men it can be said they are "great," or "not great"? Impossible to answer. "Greatness" depends upon the viewpoint of him who bestows the title. Take Roosevelt, for instance. He is a wild-goat, or a wild-cat. Perhaps a cross between the two. All people, and these seem not a few, who admire "wild-goatism," or "wild-catism," or "wild-goat-catism" will pronounce him "great." "De gustibus non est disputandum"—sayeth the Latin satirist—"there is no telling about tastes."

Next question next week.

A. L., GASTONVILLE, PA.—First—The amount of coin currency in circulation in the United States, on October 1, 1905 (latest available official statement) was $2,624,230,391.

Second—The population of the U. S. (continental) was in 1905, 83,143,000.

Third—The way per capitas are reckoned is to divide the money by the population.

Fourth—According thereto the "per-capita" of money in circulation would be—$31.56.

Fifth—This is purely an "arithmetic average." Like all "arithmetic averages" it is deceptive. It gives the figures for the share of each, provided each had his share. If in a room there are 100 persons and $100 dollars, the average would be $1 a piece. Yet it might happen that one person has $99.99; another just one copper; and the remaining 98 persons empty pockets. "Per capitas" of circulating medium are worthless figures, the same as "per capitas" of wealth.

J. P. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Shall hunt up matter.

D. G., NEW YORK—Haywood is reported to have said in Denver—pointing to the motto of International Socialism, Workers of all countries, unite—"I don't believe in that, I never believed in that, it was written in an earlier time, and under present conditions we shall have to exclude Japanese," etc., etc. There is nothing to be said by this office on that head, for the present. What the office thinks of the sentiment is well known. We await further information. Nothing is lost by waiting.

T. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your fourth question—

It will be found the subject of an editorial entitled, "Question No. 4" in this issue. The subject cannot be done justice to in an off-hand answer.

Next question next week.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—When the word VALUE is used in scientific political economy EXCHANGE value is meant, and vice versa.

The VALUE of a commodity is the amount of social labor-power requisite for its reproduction.

The PRICE of a commodity is the amount of other wealth (usually money) that the commodity fetches in the market. Its PRICE may coincide with its VALUE; and it may not. PRICE and VALUE coincide when the supply equals the demand, consequently when there is no perturbing cause. PRICE rises above VALUE when the supply falls below the demand. PRICE falls below VALUE when the supply exceeds the demand.

USE VALUE means the utility of a commodity. For instance: The USE VALUE of an overcoat is to impart warmth, and keep pneumonia, the doctor and the undertaker out of your house.

MARKET VALUE is a round about term for PRICE.

NORMAL VALUE is a redundant expression. It means VALUE, that is, EXCHANGE VALUE.

MARKET PRICE is, like MARKET VALUE, another word for price.

NORMAL PRICE is an unscientific term. PRICE is the result of oscillations in the market. A "normal oscillation" is nonsense.

AVERAGE PRICE means the price that, one day with another in a given time, an article fetches in the market.

H. H., NEW YORK—While August Bebel, no more than any other present leading German Socialist, could enlighten S. L. P. men in America, there are scores of thousands of German workingmen whom Bebel could wean away from the Republican and the Democratic parties' false social conceptions.

L. O., TACOMA, WASH.—Now to your second question—

It would be a miracle if statements in the Chicago "Daily Socialist," concerning the S. L. P. and its officers, were true. The age of miracles is gone by.

Next question next week.

K. A. H., NEW YORK—Now to your third question—

There can be no army without individual soldiers, no forests without individual trees. But there can be trees without a forest, soldiers without an army. An army means an ORGANIZATION of soldiers; a forest a CLOSE GATHERING of trees. Consequently, individual Socialists do not constitute an I. W. W. An I. W. W. is an ORGANIZATION of class-conscious proletarians. These, because they COMBINE the qualities of class-consciousness and of organization—and are not one-legged: either class-conscious alone, or organized alone—are an effective body.

Next question next week.

V. J. S., BROKEN BOW, NEB.—Never mind the Wall Street "Jew." Flee, as you would flee from a physical pestilence, from the mental pestilence of imputing racial or creed features to the capitalist physiognomy. The redeeming feature of the otherwise irrational Greenback, and subsequent Populist Movement was that they never slided down into the European bog of Anti-Semitism in their struggles with the banking capitalist, or plutocracy. The moss-back European mortgage-laden middle class saw Jews banking, and irrationally concluded that all bankers are Jews and all Jews are bankers—and he "went for that Heathen Chinese." Of course he failed. The more enlightened American middle class man went for the BANKER. Thus his blows at least hit the set he wanted to hit. Thus his Movement was in a way a move in the right direction. His error of hitting only at a fraction of a class—the banker—and not at the whole class—the capitalist—could be more easily rectified; whereas the anti-Semitic blows of the European middle class man were hopelessly tangled up with hereditary prejudices and superstitions.—Steer clear of that.

"GENERAL DELIVERY," NEW YORK—A contributor's name need not be attached to his article for publication. It must, however, be given to this office. This office cannot deal with anonymous correspondents. If a correspondent has no confidence in the integrity of this office to keep his secret, this office must decline to have dealings with him. Correct the omission, should you care to send in further correspondence.

T. R., OGDEN, UTAH—Infinitely more is lost than can possibly be gained by catering to the superstition about "backward races." The gain is problematic; the loss is certain, in that the error interferes with the understanding of the grave consequences implied in the fact of the "international Labor market."

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Correction shall be made.

E. S., NEW YORK—The Brass Bell is a larger story than either the Gold Sickle or the Infant's Skull. It is 41 pages longer than the former; 49 pages longer than the latter. It looks smaller because the paper is thinner.

E. V. E. K., DAVENPORT, CAL.—Give a wide berth to anything like a "Socialist Colony," whether in South America or to the north of the North Pole. Such colonies are founded on false reasoning and are visionary. The consequence is that, however honest the initial intent, they degenerate into crookedness.

ALL OTHERS—Next week.

A. C. H., LISABUELA, WASH.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.; J. A. Mc., PITTSBURG, PA.; B. B. C., DALLAS, TEX.; C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. W., NEW YORK; F. H. H., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on November 24, at 28 City Hall Place. Present, Seidel Malmberg, Ferguson, McCormick,, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Weisberger. Absent, Vaughan, Walters, Romary, Katz, Wilton, Mueller, Woodhouse. Chairman, Ferguson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Attention was called to error in published minutes of last meeting; error being that Neuhaus was recorded voting in favor of resolutions presented by Seidel; minutes should have read: Malmberg in favor. Weisberger protested against manner of mentioning contents of Hossack's letter regarding Vaughan's claims on The People, claiming same leaves Party liable to libel suit.

Organizer of Section New York sent notice of election of Adolph Orange to Sub-Committee in place of Chase, resigned. Filed.

Orange sent letter asking to be excused from attendance. Granted.

Eck, N. E. C. member, New Jersey, desired admission to meeting to ask Sub-Committee some questions. Granted. Eck asked the following questions to which answers were given:

1st. "The minutes of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee of the meeting of Nov. 10, 1907, published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, 1907, contain the following information: 'Bohn reported that he would make a short agitation trip west, beginning Nov. 14, and had arranged with assistant secretary to handle correspondence.' When will Bohn return?"

Answer "Assistant Secretary reports Dec. 2."

2nd. "At how many meetings is or was he scheduled to speak?"

Answer: "No definite report."

3rd. "Where and when did these meetings take place?"

Answer: "Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburg; definite dates not given."

4th. "Will the Sub-Committee kindly inform me upon whose initiative this speaking tour of Bohn was arranged?"

Answer: "By arrangement with Canadian N. E. C. to tour Canada, but since arrangement had to be broken off with Canada, and since places in U. S. had made arrangements which could not be recalled, Bohn arranged to fill these and arranged with other sections for a trip."

5th. "What sections asked for Bohn's service as a speaker for the purpose of arranging a public meeting for him?"

Answer: "Previous answer covers this question."

6th. "Why was Bohn's itinerary, as has heretofore always been the custom when a speaker went en route for the Party, not been published in the Party press?"

Answer: "Matter simply overlooked by Sub-Committee."

7th. "I would like to see the weekly financial statements of the National Secretary's office of the weeks ending Nov. 16, and Nov. 23, respectively."

Answer: "Statements not yet in."

8th. "Is the Sub-Committee aware of the fact that a discrepancy exists upon the report of the N. E. C. vote on the question of, 'Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may, at the same time, be also a member of the Sub-Committee?' In printed report published in the Daily People of Nov. 20, reading is as follows: 'Yes, Marek, Conn.; Jacobson, N. Y.; Dowler, Tex. No, Arnold, Ken.; Eck, N. J.; Reimer, Mass.; Jenning, Ill. One ballot, no name attached, vote "No"; not counted. Decided that no temporary party employe could be member of the Sub-Committee.' Whereas the report sent out to me by the National Secretary reads as follows: 'On the question, "Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may at the same time also be a member of the Sub-Committee," the vote is: Yes, Richter, Jacobsen, Marek, Eck, Dowler. No, Arnold, Reimer, Jenning. One unsigned ballot. This question is therefore answered in the affirmative.' Which of these reports is right, and which is wrong?"

Answer: "Upon investigating matter we find that National Secretary's report is correct, and the report in the published minutes incorrect. It will be corrected."

9th. "Whose mistake was this?"

Answer: "Owing to Richter's vote not being recorded by recording secretary, and mistake in recordng Eck's vote which we cannot account for."

"In certification that the previous questions were asked as written herein by Julius Eck, N. E. C. member from New Jersey and were answered as herein stated in the meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee meeting of Nov. 24, we sign this document.

"Edmund Seidel, Secretary of meeting.
"D. Ferguson, Chairman, " "."

Correspondence: From a committee of Section Tacoma claiming minutes of Oct. 27, referring to re-instatement of that section, were incorrectly worded inasmuch as it could not be "re-instated," never having been expelled. Moved by Malmberg, seconded by Seidel, "That a committee be elected to draw up reply to Section Tacoma, and present same at next meeting." Carried. Teichlauf and Seidel, committee.

From International Bureau statement of dues to Bureau, 625 francs. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "In view of the fact that the next meeting of the N. E. C. will be held shortly, Jan. 1908, therefore be it decided that the communication from the International Bureau be referred to the next meeting of that body for disposal." Carried.

From Holmes, Benton, Wash., asking as to the action of Sub-Committee on a communicaton of his of last August. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to forward to Holmes a copy of the Sub-Committee minutes of August 25, 1907, referring to that part which deals with the Sub-Committee's action on Washington State Committee matter." Carried.

From State Secretary, S. L. P., Wash., application for charter for Section to be known as Section Chehalis. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Teichlauf, "That application of Chehalis, Wash., be granted." Carried.

From Holmes, Wash., asking to have his letters returned as he desired to use same. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by McCormick, "That, with reference to the request of Holmes, the National Secretary forward him exact copies of the original letters Holmes asks for and that the Secretary inform him that all letters reaching this office become the property of the Party." Carried.

From B. Lorton, Portland, Ore., application for member-at-large; proposed by Wm. Sullivan. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Neuhaus, "That application of B. Lorton be received and membership card granted." Carried

Committee elected at last meeting to confer wth Business Manager relative to Penna. S. E. C.'s request, reported that Manager would have a report ready if nothing interfered, at next meeting of Sub-Committee. Moved by McCormck, seconded by Neuhaus, "That Sub-Committee request Hossack that he furnish desired information as requested by Penna. State Committee as to indebtedness of the Party, at the next meeting of he Sub-Committee." Carried.

The following was moved by Weisberger, seconded by Neuhaus:

"Whereas, At a meeting of the N. E. C. Sub. Committee held Nov. 10, 1907, Edmund Seidel, a member of the above named body, presented a resolution purporting to enact a plan for the systematic handling of all correspondence reaching the National Secretary's office;

"Whereas, The said resolution contained matter altogether irrelevant to the intents and purposes for which it was presented;

"Whereas, For this reason the said resolution was overwhelmingly defeated,—the vote being eight against, and three in favor;—

"Whereas, Upon the defeat of the said resolution Edmund Seidel stated that he would appeal his case of the resolution to the members of the N. E. C., and

"Whereas, Action on this appeal was deferred to this meeting, therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be chosen from this body that shall prepare a statement informing the Party membership in general and the N. E. C. members in particular why that resolution was so overwhelmingly voted against by the members of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee; and that said statement shall be presented to the next session of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee for its consideration and approval before it is published." In favor, Ferguson, McCormick, Neuhaus, Teichlauf, Weisberger; opposed, Seidel, Malmberg. Seidel and Malmberg stated that, while recognizing that the Sub-Committee must, as instructed by the N. E. C., elect a committee to present their side of the case when an appeal is taken, still they, Seidel and Malmberg, were compelled to vote against the motion because it contained parts which should have been divided. Motion carried. Teichlauf, Weisberger, Ferguson, committee.

Vote of the N. E. C. on question of re-submittng question raising price of Daily and Sunday People: In favor, Reimer, Mass.; Jenning, Ill.; Kircher, O.; Richter, Mich.; Schmidt, Vir.; Dowler, Tex.; Matz, Ind.; Johnson, Cal.; Brearclif, Wash. Opposed, Wilke, Wis.; Gilchirst, Penna.; Jacobson, N. Y. Motion to re-submit carried. Jacobson explained voting "No" because he thought N. E. C. had no power to order new vote when no fraud was shown; but still was in favor of raising price of paper believing those who read same should pay for paper and not depend for support on those outside of New York. Moved by Teichlauf, seconded by Seidel, "That the National Secretary be instructed to re-submit the question of raising the price of the Daily and Sunday People to two cents Daily and five cents Sunday, to the sections involved, Greater New York and vicinity." Carried.

Financial report left over till next meeting. Bills of $7.50 due Franklin Press ordered paid.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

FOR NEW YORK MEMBER NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Sections of the S. L. P. in the State of New York are hereby called upon to vote for a representative to the National Executive Committee from this State. On the importance of selecting the best member available to this office, there is no need to dwell; that should be apparent to our entire membership.

Nominations, pursuant to the recent call of this committee, are as follows: Section Erie Co., P. Jacobson, Westchester County; Timothy Walsh, Queens County; C. J. Ball, Jr., Erie County.: Section Kings County, Alvan S. Brown, Kings County.; Section New York County, Donald Ferguson, William Walters, Julius Hammer and Fred A. Olpp, New York County; Boris Reinstein, Erie County; Henry Kuhn, Kings County, and S. Moskowitz and W. J. Bryan, New York County.

Since the nominations, Kuhn, Moskowitz and Bryan have declined. Brown, Ferguson, Walters and Hammer not having been heard from, are considered pursuant to notice sent them, as having also declined, leaving as candidates, Charles J. Ball, Jr., Peter Jacobson, Frederick A. Olpp, Boris Reinstein and Timothy Walsh, each of whom have signed the pledge required by the S. L. P. Constitution.

The Sections are therefore called upon to at once take a vote on these candidates. This vote must be recorded as it is cast; no unanimous vote will be considered, unless the number of votes comprising it are given, together with the candidate's name.

In order to facilitate the counting of the vote, record it on the following blank:

BALL, CHARLES J., Jr. ......|

JACOBSON, PETER ....|

OLPP, FREDERICK A. ......|

REINSTEIN, BORIS ....|

WALSH, TIMOTHY ....|

As the N. E. C. will meet on Sunday, January 5, 1908, time must be allowed to notify the candidate chosen, to act, therefore, all returns on this vote must be at the office of the undersigned, on Friday, December 27, 1907, on which date the vote will close. Address all returns to

Frederick A. Olpp,
State Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C.,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

All members of Section Providence having volunteered to canvass for our Party Press, and all others that are willing to do so, are requested to meet SUNDAY, December 8, at 9:30 p. m. sharp, at Party headquarters, 81 Dyer St., Room 8. Come ready for work.

Herman Keiser, Organizer.

CHICAGO DEBATES.

Debates and lectures will take place every FRIDAY night, 8 P. M., at Kulvinsky's Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets, opposite Workingman's Hall.

Discussions in English and Jewish. Come with your friends. Admission free. Don't fail to attend. These meetings are arranged by the West Side Branch, Socialist Labor Party.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Any one knowing any news dealers who would handle the Daily or Weekly People in Chicago should communicate with I. Prosterman, 203 W. 12th street, who has the paper on hand and will do all things possible to place The People on the stands. The Weekly People is already on a few stands downtown. Call for it. Get it.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

THANKSGIVING.

Thankful for what?
For that we have not?
For toil and care,
Poor food, worse air?
The right to produce
For another's use?
To see and hear
The lifelong year
Nothing of cheer?

Thankful for what?
For much we have got.
Courage to fight
For Truth and Right.
Ourselves to be
With others free!
To till, to sow
Truth's seeds to grow,
Wrong's weeds to mow.

LETTERS FROM ARIZONA COMRADES.

Here are two letters from our Western Comrades. They are very interesting, indeed, and since we have the promise of more we will try to be patient. Only don't keep us waiting too long, girlies, as our mouths keep watering.

Some of the girls have taken the address to write to Comrades Ruth and May and we hope that among them will be some of the boys. That's just what we need, young and old, to become acquainted with our co-workers.

Let me make a suggestion. Do not use the correspondence letterhead paper when writing to the Children's Hour. It is too expensive for that, as you must write on one side only and the sheets are small.

Dear Aunt Annetta:—

I would have written long ago but I have had no time. I am fourteen years old and will be in the First Year of High School after Fair Week.

The Phoenix Fair is going on this week and none of the Arizona schools is in session, because all the teachers have to be there.

I will now tell you about Jerome. It is not a beautiful little place as most people think. It is a little town set upon a hill. The scenery around Jerome is beautiful to lovers of mountains and sunsets. There is one real nice, large hotel, but it is owned by the company.

We have no flowers, because they can't stand the sulphur smoke.

The only things that seem to thrive despite the smoke are the tin-cans, rocks, and burros or donkeys, which are the beasts of burden.

The Verde Valley is the only nice place near Jerome. Walnut Springs is another, because it has trees—unlike Jerome.

We schoolgirls have enough fun but none of us seem to like our town.

Some of us girls walked the pipe line, our favorite place or walking, on Saturday.

I will tell you more about Jerome in my next letter.

Papa got some subscription cards for the Weekly People and May and I are selling them. I sold four already.

I made an apron for the bazaar which I hope will be a success.

We thank you ever so much for the welcome letter you wrote to us and I will be looking for another.

I read the Weekly People every week but I have still more room for true Socialism in my head.

I will close now. Hoping that the bazaar will be a success, I am,

Yours for Socialism,
Ruth Fallon.

Jerome, Ariz., Box 552, Nov. 12.

[Do write, Ruth, and tell us more about our fellow workers. What are the chief industries; what is the pay? Do many children work? what are their chances of health and education? What about libraries? Do you discuss Socialism among yourselves or must you keep quiet as some unfortunate wage slaves must sometimes? Am glad you are making a success in selling subscription cards. Keep it up. Three cheers to you, for what you did already. I hope to have the honor of owning one of those aprons, for they are fine workmanship. All hand work.—AUNT ANNETTA.]

Dear Aunt Annetta:—

I have made an apron for the Thanksgiving Bazaar, which you are going to have. I have finished it and am going to send it to-day, so I thought I would write at the same time.

I read the Children's Hour in the Weekly People every time. I do not know much about Socialism now, but papa is telling me about it; when I get older I will know more.

There are a great many men laid off from work now, and most of them have gone away.

We cannot grow many flowers on account of the sulphur smoke.

We are going to school, and I am in the sixth grade. I am eleven years old. They are building the school-house and it is nearly all finished.

Jerome is a rocky, dusty and hilly place.

I will try to get some more girls to join the Young Socialists' Club of America.

I was very glad to get your letter, and hope you will write again.

Yours for Socialism,
May Fallon.

[Please tell us more about your school, May. What material is used? Who paid for its construction? Have you a free text book system as we have in our city? Do you find the children of Jerome have as much trouble with their sight as ours here do? Form a branch of the Young Socialists' Club and get some boys to join it, too. Will be glad to write again as soon as time allows.—AUNT ANNETTA.]

L. HARRIS.

Chicago, Ill., November 30.—Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, lost on the 24th instant, one of its old time war horses, L. Harris, who died of heart disease at the age of 54.

Harris came originally from London. He resided in New York, Rochester and Buffalo for long periods before coming to Chicago where he has been for the last seven years. In every place he lived he will be remembered as an active worker for the S. L. P.

Harris is survived by a wife and three children.

BOHN IN BOSTON.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., will lecture under the auspices of Section Boston on "The Economic Interpretation of American Political History," on SUNDAY, December 15, 2:45 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington street, Boston.

Questions invited. Admission free.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. will be held at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st., Paterson, on SUNDAY, December 8, at 3 o'clock sharp.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.

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Jas. Sullivan, Boston, Mass.	5.00
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J. Murphy, Jersey City, N. J.	.25
J. McDonald, Spokane, Wash.	.25
Section Cincinnati, Ohio ..	50.00
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J. Mahoney, "	2.00
B. Benson, "	2.00
H. Lake, "	1.00
G. D. Fenton, "	1.00
C. Kohler, "	1.00
M. Handley, "	2.00
T. Taylor, "	1.00
F. Schuler, "	1.00
"Come Again," "	5.00
W. Blount, "	2.00
L. Warju, "	1.00
J. Neave, Montreal, Conn. ..	.20
Previously acknowledged	1,387.05
Grand Total........	$1,490.50

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola:
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

NOT YET AROUSED

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS SHOW THAT S. L. P. MEN ARE NOT RISING TO THE OPPORTUNITY CONFRONTING THEM.

For the week ending Friday, November 29th, we received 140 subs to the Weekly People, and 33 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 173 for the week. This hsows that despite our urging and the lightness of the task imposed very few of the Party members are getting that one sub a month.

On every hand men are asking what are the causes of the present financial crisis, and they, as they are being hit, are eager to learn. The People is answering these questions, and it is easier now than ever before to get people to read the paper. But, strange to say, the opportunity is not being taken advantage of by all of our friends. Sad indeed will it be if it may be said of S. L. P. men that they did not rise to the occasion.

Those sending five or more subs were: C. Pierson, St. Paul, Minn., 28; J. White, Meriden, Conn., 8; H. J. Friedmann, Chicago, Ill., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7; H. J. Hart, R. Lafayette, Ind., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: T. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., $7.00; G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., $5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., $4; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., $3; F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa., $2.50.

It will be noticed that but 33 mail subs were received for the Daily People during the week and of these 11 were renewals. We should get at least 50 subs a day for the Daily. Our out-of-town friends should pay some attention to getting readers for the Daily edition. One dollar for three months is just about one cent a day.

At the Daily People Festival the Labor News stand sold $40 worth of books, the new Sue story, "The Brass Bell," leading in the sales.

MOVING FUND LISTS STILL OUT.

A large number of Press Security League Moving Fund Subscription Lists are still outstanding and repeated calls in The People and by personal letter have failed to secure their return. On some of the lists money has been turned in, but on others no money has been received. Holders of lists are hereby notified to return them at once to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, whether monies have been collected thereon or not.

(This list will be kept standing in The People until all lists are returned.)

Outstanding P. S. L. Moving Fund Subscription Lists.

List 7—Olive M. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.
" 18—E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal.
" 21 and 22—J. B. Gerberg, Grand Junction, Colo.
" 26—A. D. Sandree, New Britain, Conn.
" 27, 28 and 29—A. A. Rein, Hartford, Conn.
" 36—T. M. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
" 43—I. M. Halliday, East St. Louis, Ill.
" 45—G. E. Dimmitt, Springfield, Ill.
" 46—F. Fritz, Evansville, Ind.
" 50—L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Kansas.
" 53—M. Scopes, Paducah, Ky.
" 54—C. Becher, Baltimore, Md.
" 62 and 63—F. Worster, Lawrence, Mo.
" 70—H. Hellberg, Somerville, Mass.
" 71—F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass.
" 72—W. H. O'Brien, Woburn, Mass.
" 81—J. P. Johnson, Duluth, Minn.
" 87—C. Krusa, Red Lake Falls, Minn.
" 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99—P. Hertzel, St. Louis, Mo.
" 100, 101, and 102—G. A. Johnson, Newark, N. J.
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" 110—E. Aizzone, West Hoboken, N. J.
" 117—J. Wallace, New Brunswick, N. J.
" 121, 122, 123—B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.
" 128 and 129—M. Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
" 136—J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y.
" 139, 140, 144, 145, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 453—Section New York, S. L. P.
" 166—B. Knutsen, Jersey City, N. J.
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" 169—J. H. Milton, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
" 178, 175, 176, 177—J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y.
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" 196—E. Gardner, Cincinnati, O.
" 197 and 204—J. D. Goarke, Cleveland, Ohio.
" 207—D. W. Wallace, Hollister, O.
" 208—J. Reidel, Mineral City, O.
" 209—J. Slater, Somerdale, Ohio.
" 210—C. S. Covert, Youngstown, O.
" 220—J. Barron, Dixon City, Pa.
" 240—D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va
" 259—D. O'Brien, Port Angeles, Wash.
" 267—N. Hansen, West Superior, Wis.
" 279—J. W. Reid, Toronto, Ont.
" 280, 281, 282, and 283—J. Hartnet, Van Couver, B. C.
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" 445—F. C. Rivers, Buchhannan, W. Va.
" 447—O. Rosen, Racine, Wis.
" 448—O. Gunderman, Wausau, Wis
" 450 and 451—Mrs. B. L. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
" 456, 457, and 458—Section Van Couver, B. C.
" 460—A. C. Waterman, Stamford, Conn.

A. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League
28 City Hall Place, New York.
November 25, 1907.

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